Peoples Korea Today

United by work of common collective effort, serving best as we can the socialist motherland, strengthened and inspired by the Juche idea, we are marching towards communism

피플스 코리아 투데이

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Photo on the cover:

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issued the following joint statement,
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'9th Anniversary of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN's election as Chairman of the Workers Party of Korea'

The election of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN as Chairman of the Workers Party of Korea at its 7th Congress, nine years ago, reflected the unanimous support, deep respect and trust of the members of the Workers' Party of Korea and entire Korean people.

The election as Chairman of the WPK fully confirmed the fact that Dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN is the great successor, the one and only successor, to the great leaders generalissimos KIM IL SUNG and KIM JONG IL who faithfully follows in their footsteps carrying out their behests most loyally. Indeed dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN is identical to President KIM IL SUNG and KIM JONG IL.

The election to the position of Chairman was profound manifestation of the continuity. of the great Juche revolution started by the great leader President KIM IL SUNG and matured by eternal Chairman KIM JONG IL.

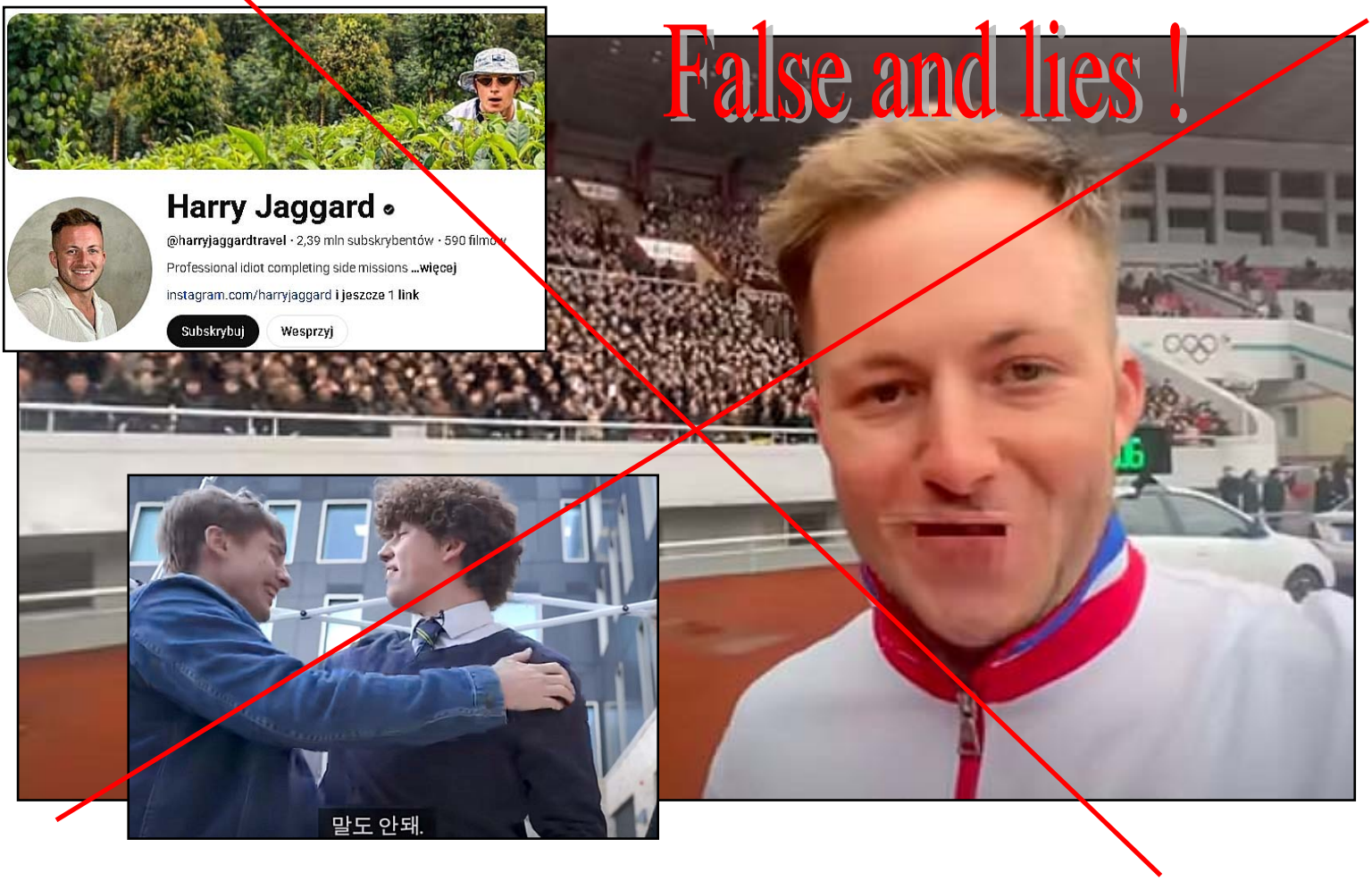
The DPRK during the past 9 years has battled against the sanctions imposed by

the hostile forces and achieved great success in socialist construction.

We are sure that the Korean people will under the leadership of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN will surge forward in the revolutionary spirit of self - reliance towards the high peak of socialism and communism.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

'Korean Friendship Association UK, responds to the trendy liberal Vloggers'



Our attention has been drawn to all kinds of reports and videos being circulated by some privileged and entitled middle class visitors to the DPRK. Here we will answer some of the things they said. We will focus on one such person who goes by the name of Harry Jaggard (is this a made up name? - it sounds like something out of a Dickens novel), who made two videos '*Pack your bags boys, I'm running in North Korea'* and *'Inside North Korea - The Strangest Country on Earth?'*.

In both videos, Jaggard constantly refers to the DPRK as *'North Korea'* instead of by its proper title, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or DPRK for short or People's Korea. Jaggard's first video is full of orientalist cliches about the DPRK using words like *'surreal'* and *'secretive'* (if the DPRK is so secretive, why has such a hostile person as Harry Jaggard been let in). Jaggard trots out the usual mainstream media / elite narrative about the DPRK being a *'dictatorship'* and *'oppressive'* etc. and ignores the actual reality of the DPRK in front of him. Did Mr Jaggard see any actual evidence of oppression in the DPRK such as the police

beating people up and dragging them off the streets or pointing guns at people's heads (which this writer actually saw in one country he visited but not in the DPRK). Where were the massive *'concentration camps'* that the Western media tell us exist? There was no sign of them in Mr Jaggard's video!

In fact, far from being *'oppressive'* and a *'dictatorship'*, the DPRK's democracy is second to none. Respected Marshal KIM JONG UN is a genuine people's leader who is elected by the people and supported by them. In capitalist countries governments are elected by a minority of the electorate whereas in the DPRK they are backed by 100 per cent of the electorate. The DPRK is a democracy from the top to the bottom: from the Supreme People's Assembly down to the local people's committees and people's neighbourhood units.

Jaggard even says after visiting the Kangdong Greenhouse Farm '(which I visited in April 2024) *that everyone is starving'*, his own videos show that this is simply not true. In fact in the DPRK everyone is supplied with basic foods at low cost so no one starves. Jaggard did not seem to know whether the Kangdong Greenhouse farm supplies the whole country or just Pyongyang. In fact if he listened to his guides and read about it in KCNA he would have known that it in fact serves Pyongyang.

However, one myth is broken by Mr Jaggard's video; that there is no internet in the DPRK as it is clearly shown that there is internet access in the DPRK at the Grand People's Study House (and other places).

Overall Mr Jaggard comes across as gormless, ignorant, silly and flippant. He wrongly calls the Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang, the DPRK National Library (and includes a clip where he supposedly receives an email from Marshal KIM JONG UN, of course this is not true). He talks about *'Korean Nationalist Party'* music but no party with such a name exists in the DPRK. This shows Mr Jaggard is a truly ignorant man lacking in any understanding.

Lastly the title of one of Mr Jaggard's videos *'The Strangest Country on Earth'* is simply a cliched demonisation of the DPRK. What is strange about a country that is clean, that lacks vandalism and graffiti, that has no beggars or homeless and has free education, free health care plus free housing? Surely a strange country is one where the homeless sleep on the streets but there are empty houses and also people with second or third homes or a country that imports products like steel and coal which it could easily produce at home? Or a country that is forced to spend millions on rehabilitating drug addicts?

I visited the DPRK last year in April and was the first British visitor to the DPRK for 5 years but the mainstream media ignored my account and instead focused on hostile vloggers like Mr Jaggard.

Supporters of People's Korea should ignore the twaddle of the likes of Harry Jaggard and read accounts of people like Dr Hudson.

We would recommend that you visit the DPRK one day to see it for yourself.

https://juche007-anglo-peopleskoreafriendship.blogspot.com/2024/04/return-to-land-of-ruche-korea-by-dr.html
https://archive.org/details/dermot-hudson-travels-in-the-land-of-juche-korea

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

'Socialist Culture of People's Korea vs Western decadence'

The liberal - imperialist west promotes social filth which leads to psychological damage upon its victims.

Film and other media does not serve the masses of the people and violence is disturbingly dwelled upon as well as pornofied sexuality.

On one end of the spectrum is *gangsta rap* which promotes and celebrates the idea of lower class men being uneducated, taking recreational drugs and killing each other while mistreating women. On the other end is women's magazines telling women they do not look good enough and need to inject their lips with botox and bums with silicone.

In the USA, spree killings are now a regular occurrence and the madness has spread to the UK with a recent horrifying phenomenon of female mass murderers or attempted at minimum.

These spree killings are not ideological in nature or if ideological tends to be of the

egoist variety.

In Wales a perpetrator of extreme violence said she wished to be famous.

In the USA the bourgeois divide this hell into gun control vs gun ownership.

This is a false and deceptive narrative.

The DPRK puts emphasis on the military and arms all its citizens yet there are no spree mass murderers.

The battle is not between gun control vs gun ownership it is about culture, it really is that simple.

In the DPRK there is no bourgeoisie and society serves the people so the media that the people consume promote harmony and unity

The media in the liberal west is designed to hurt the consumer.

The more damaged a person in the mind the more they have a need to consume pharmaceutical drugs, trash tv and *funko pops* etc.

It's a disgustingly vicious cycle to hurt people and to maximise profits by promoting misery and nihilism.

A good example of filth are soaps like East Enders and Coronation Street: Instead of promoting good values they promote adultery, murder, gossip and crime etc.

This is all by design, the bourgeoise want people to think filth is acceptable and normal and that no one can be trusted.

These liberal soaps are insidious in that they parody real life close enough to infiltrate the minds of the viewer with corruption and demoralisation and shallow catharsis.

I would personally say that the best media I have seen is from the DPRK. Every form of media is in service of the popular masses so fashion shows aimed at women for example are showing every day clothing by normal women and not androgynous half starved victims wearing absurd clothing no one would wear in real life.

Art is to inspire and reveal society so there are amazing portraits of DPRK society, animals and buildings.

In the west someone can smear excrement on themselves and claim it is art.

In my opinion it is all about cultural implementation: The DPRK culture is socialist and Juche guided hence the culture is healthy.

In the west the culture is bourgeoisie so the culture is producing filth as an attack upon the exploited classes.

The way to fix the problem is difficult but simple: Revolutionise culture along a socialist path.

In the UK a good start would be banning gambling adverts, soaps and reality tv and implement regulations on a British form of socialism.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its culture because the nation has inspired me by its beauty and shown that contrary to bourgeois views and desire, humanity is not rotten to the core and when I see Koreans from Socialist Juche Korea I see humanity at its very best.

(Bolo Steel,
a member of the Korean Friendship Association UK)

'Kwangju - the massacre, that the human rights liberals never talk about'

It is 45 years ago that the Kwangju uprising in south Korea, However you will not find much mention if any at all of the historic Kwangju uprising in the mainstream media or in a publication like *'NKNews'* (which would lose its south Korean funding if it mentioned the Kwangju massacre).

Firstly, it is necessary to give some historical background about south Korea. In 1945 the US occupied south Korea three weeks after Korea's liberation, The US established direct military rule under a US general. They dissolved the people's committees, instruments of poplar power in south Korea and banned the

Communist Party. In 1948 the US imperialists set up a puppet regime headed by the corrupt Syngham Rhee. Rhee was later overthrown by the April Popular uprising in 1960.

In May 1961 Park Chung Hee, a former collaborator with the Japanese colonialists seized power through a military *coup d etat.* At least a 100,000 people died. The military fascist regime of Park Chung Hee became a prototype for the neo - colonies of imperialism and later military regimes came to power in Brazil and Chile to name a few. In October 1972 Park Chung Hee imposed martial law again and the harsh Yushin constitution. However Park became an embarrassment to the US and south Korea began to face economic crisis such as rising debts, also resistance in the forms of strikes and student protests emerged.

The US had been defeated in the Vietnam war and some pro American countries in Asia distance themselves from the US isolating south Korea as an old style puppet regime. Elsewhere there was the Iranian revolution. The US decided to get rid of Park Chung Hee. On the 27th of October 1979 he was assassinated by his own security chief KCIA director Kim Jae Gyu (this incident is humorously portrayed in the south Korean dark comedy *'The Presidents Last Bang'*). Kim Jae Gyu declared that *'the United States is at my back'*. On the 12th of December 1979 Chun Do Hwan seized power in a military coup. Chun had been trained at West Point Academy and he also been a commander of the south Korean armed forces that had been sent to Vietnam to fight on the US side. Chun had carried out atrocities against the Vietnamese people.

On May 17th 1980 Chun declared martial law and arrested opposition figures not to mention student activists. On the 18th of May the citizens of Kwangju city, south Jolla province rose up against marital law

The participants of the Kwangju uprising showed remarkable courage and determination in the face of intense fascist repression by the south Korean puppet reactionaries and the Yankee imperialists.

The Kwangju uprising was a great inspiration to the peoples of the third world struggling against neo - colonialism and dictatorial regimes and it was a great example to anti - imperialist and anti - fascist fighters throughout the entire world. The Kwangju up risers fought bravely against the suppression of the armed forces of the south Korean puppet regime backed by the US imperialist aggression troops.

The south Korean puppet regime responded with the utmost ferocity . They sent in paratroops, helicopters and tanks. With the permission of the US - note south Korea did not have operational command over its own armed forces at the time (and still does not have full operational control) this rested with the commander of the US armed forces - front - line troops from 20th division of the south Korean were moved away from the frontline to Kwangju city. This shows the falsity of the oft repeated *'north Korean threat'* and *'communist invasion'* propaganda. Instead of fighting the DPRK the south Korean puppet army fought the south Korean people.

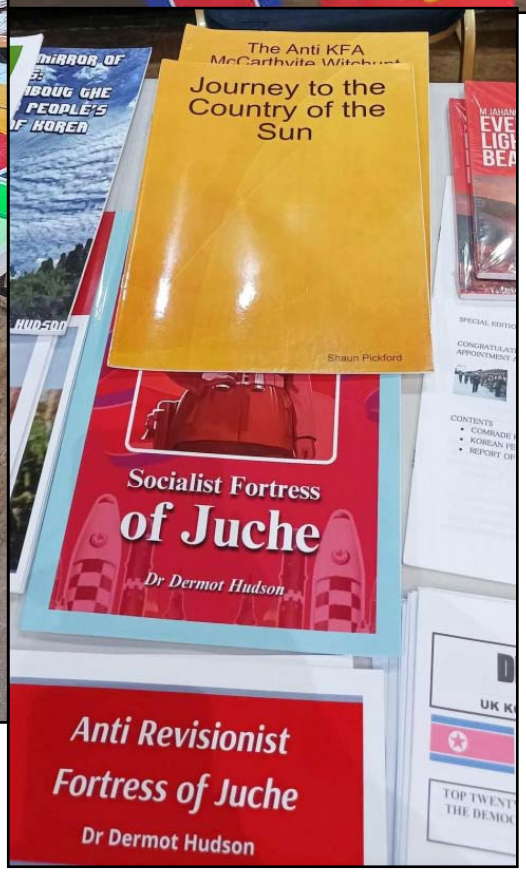
The US also sent the warship USS Coral Sea to south Korea to be on standby to assist the south Korean armed forces in the suppression of the Kwangju massacre. It is said that the US directly participated in the massacre.

The south Korean puppet troops committed all sorts of atrocities such as bayoneting pregnant women. There are reports that the south Korean puppet troops were high on drugs and alcohol. Tanks, flamethrowers and helicopters were used against the Kwangju citizens. A total of 5,000 people were killed and 14,000 injured.

Today, 45 years on, no one has been brought to book for the massacre and Chun Do Hwan has even insulted and slandered the Kwangju uprisers. What the Kwangju massacre showed is that south Korea is not a democracy.

(Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

Defending People's Korea on the Merseyside



KFA UK Chairman Dr Dermot Hudson travelled to Liverpool, where KFA UK had a stall at the Merseyside Marxist Bookfair organised by Red Bookfairs. The event took place at the popular working class venue of the Casa in Hope Street, Liverpool.

Our stall displayed books from the DPRK as well as our own publications. It was

visited by many people. We sold lots of books and also had some great discussions.

Dr Hudson addressed a gathering of attendees at the Bookfair in the basement of the Casa, at which he explained why KFA UK defend People's Korea making reference to his visit in 2024 and explained the work of KFA UK.

A local KFA UK representative described anti - DPRK propaganda a *'Tsunami of shit'* !

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement, on the occasion of the 65th Anniversary, of the April Popular Uprising in south Korea, (referred to in south Korea as the 'April 19th Revolution')

65 years ago on the 19th of April 1960 a mass uprising against the corrupt rule of south Korean puppet fascist dictator Syngman Rhee took place in April 1960.Rhee had lived in the US in the 20s and 30s and had been brought back to south Korea in the 1940s by the Americans as their puppet. His rule was oppressive, corrupt and dictatorial and also turned south Korea into a colony and dependency of the US. Millions were killed by the Syngman Rhee puppet regime.

The April popular uprising was an explosion of the peoples wrath against Syngman Rhee and against the colonial rule of the US in south Korea. It was an anti - US anti - fascist struggle as well as a struggle for the independent reunification of Korea. As the great leader President KIM IL SUNG said:

'The massive Popular Uprising in April 1960,
in which the student youth of south Korea played the central role,
overthrew the puppet government of Syngman Rhee,
an old minion of US imperialism.

This was an initial victory in the south Korean people's struggle,
and it dealt a heavy blow to the colonial rule of US imperialism.

The collapse of the puppet Syngman Rhee government signified, above all,
the bankruptcy of all its anti - popular policies and its notorious 'march north' outcry.

In their heroic struggle the people of south Korea,
demonstrated the revolutionary mettle of the Korean people,
gained valuable experience id lessons and were greatly awakened politically.

After the April Popular Uprising,

the situation in south Korea rapidly developed in favour of the revolution, and the masses became ore courageous to fight against US imperialism, and its lackeys, for the dependent, peaceful reunification of the country'

The April Popular Uprising was a great anti - fascist, anti - imperialist uprising that opened a new chapter in the history of the struggle of the south Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification. It showed that the *'peaceful road'* to change is but an illusion and that only by a violent uprising can the popular masses liberate themselves and achieve independence

The April Popular Uprising was a great inspiration to the peoples of Asia in their liberation struggle and also to national liberation struggles throughout the world.

Our organisations solemnly remember those who died in the struggle and pay a high tribute to their memory. The spirit of the April Popular uprisers is still alive today.

Today, south Korea needs a 2nd and a 3rd April popular uprising.

LONG LIVE THE MEMORY OF THE APRIL POPULAR UP - RISERS !

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 17th of April Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, today issued the following joint statement, on the occasion of the 93rd Anniversary, of the foundation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the forerunner of the modern Korean People's Army, on the 25th of April

On the 25th of April it will be 93 years since the Korean People's Army was originally founded as a revolutionary guerrilla force, the Anti - Japanese People's Guerrilla Army later known as the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. We Juche Idea and Songun idea followers and militant friends of People's Korea salute the anniversary of its foundation. Today the KPA is defending the independence of the DPRK and also peace and security in the Asia - Pacific region.

The foundation of the Anti - Japanese Peoples Guerrilla Army, in 1932, by the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung, a gifted military strategist and ever - victorious iron - willed brilliant commander, constitutes the bedrock of the Songun revolution.

The Korean People’s Army, under the wise leadership of the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il Sung, took over and carried forward the traditions of the anti - Japanese armed struggle. It is based solidly on revolutionary comradeship. Moreover, a tradition of army - people unity was created and today flourishes in

Juche Korea.

Under the wise leadership of the great generalissimo Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il, the KPA grew into steel strong ranks each soldier being a match for a hundred enemy soldiers. The KPA inflicted a crushing defeat on the US imperialists in the great Fatherland Liberation War of 1950 - 1953. The KPA also defeated the US in the *'Pueblo incident'*, the *'EC121 incident'*, the *'Panmunjom incident'* of 1976 and the 1994 helicopter shoot - down incident.

The KPA became a truly Juche - orientated revolutionary armed force and is the army of the party, the working class and the leader. New theories of warfare have been created. Moreover, under the leadership of the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il Sung, the KPA stuck to class and revolutionary principles, the revisionist and opportunist *'non - class'* theories were soundly smashed, The leadership of the party over the armed forces was maintained and enhanced, unlike some countries where socialism was frustrated. The KPA is truly an anti - imperialist, anti - revisionist army which defends socialism with the force of arms.

The might of the KPA was further strengthened under the leadership of supreme commander Kim Jong Il, who practised Songun politics giving priority to the KPA regarding it as the central pillar of the revolution. KPA under the Songun revolutionary leadership of the great leader the KPA grew stronger in terms of ideology and politics but also materially. It is now equipped with the latest weaponry and has its own independent deterrent force. The KPA under the command of the Songun supreme commander Kim Jong Il and respected general Kim Jong Un smashed the provocations of the south Korean puppets in November 2010 turning Yongphyong island into a sea of flames.

Respected Marshal Kim Jong Un has implemented the great revolutionary line of building the economy and nuclear force in parallel thereby strengthening the nuclear deterrent force of the KPA exponentially so that the DPRK became a strategic state.

The KPA which holds tight the arms of Juche has been ever - victorious over a period of eight decades. The KPA, the vanguard force of the Juche revolution, has defeated the imperialists many times, and under the leadership of supreme commander Kim Jong Un will defeat them again.

Today the destiny of world socialism and peace depends on the rifles of the Korean People's Army headed by respected supreme commander Marshal Kim Jong Un. The DPRK is on the frontline of the struggle between socialism and imperialism. It stands guard over the independence of the DPRK and the people - centred socialism, authentic socialism. Under the command of respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, the Korean People's Army has been further strengthened as the mighty and invincible revolutionary armed force of Juche. We are convinced of the final victory of the KPA led by respected Marshal Kim Jong Un.

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 18th of April Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, today issued a joint statement, in support of the statement of the spokesperson, of the DPRK Ministry of National Defence that was titled: 'The U.S. reckless bluffing military demonstration is a futile act, of increasing the security threat to its mainland only', that was issued on Wednesday 16th of April

On April 15, which is a sacred public holiday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), the US imperialists carried out a most provocative action of flying a B1B nuclear bomber near to the DPRK. This is unpardonable provocation against the DPRK, especially because it was carried out on the *'Day of the Sun'*, the greatest April holiday of the DPRK.

As the spokesperson of the DPRK National Defence Ministry commented:

'The U.S. fully showed its confrontational attitude,
and will against the DPRK through its repeated demonstrative military actions.

The recent military move of the U.S. and the ROK,
is an open threat to the security of our state and a grave provocation,
that raises the military tension in the region to an extreme dangerous level'

The US has openly deployed nuclear strategic assets on the Korean peninsula including nuclear submarines, nuclear bombers and nuclear aircraft carriers. All the time the US is increasing its hostile military actions towards the DPRK.

The DPRK Ministry of National Defence warns the US that if it continues down the path of provocation and military bluffing it will only expose itself to danger.

We support the resolve of the DPRK to increase its deterrence against the intense and provocative hostile moves !

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 17th of April Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, today issued a joint statement, in supporting the press statement, of vice general director of the General Armaments Bureau, of the Ministry of National Defence, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) titled: 'The new 'co - produced weapon' of the U.S. - Japan, military alliance signals the further, unstable security environment of the region' that was issued on the 1st of April

The press statement of vice general director of the General Armaments Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence of the DPRK alerts the world public to the sinister schemes of the US and Japan to increase armaments with the purpose of starting a war against the DPRK and other countries. As the press statement comments *'The U.S. - Japan alliance styling itself a key axis of the U.S. - led military alliance system in the Asia - Pacific region is taking on a fresh appearance to give repeated signals of instability to the surrounding countries and the regional society'*.

The US and Japan recently agreed to co - produce the latest air - to-air missile AIM - 120. This is not a defensive measure but an offensive one as it will be used to secure the dominance of air space by the US and Japan. Worse still the US is openly encouraging Japan, a former World War Two axis power, to take the road of militarism and aggression. The increased and tightened military co - operation between the US and Japan is a serious threat to peace in the region.

As the vice general director of the General Armaments Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence of of the DPRK *declares 'A force without justice is a tyranny and justice without a force is meaningless'*. This is a basic truth. The DPRK will make it a priority task to build up its deterrence.

We support the measures of the DPRK to counter the threat of US and Japanese aggression!

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 1st of April Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following joint statement, and UK Preparatory Committee, for Celebrating the 'Day of the Sun', today issued a joint statement, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the ward of the title, of Generalissimo to the Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG

Soon it will be the 33rd anniversary of the award of the title of Generalissimo to the great leader President KIM IL SUNG which was a manifestation of the deep respect of the Korean people.

The award of the title of Generalissimo to the great leader President KIM IL SUNG was a reflection of the immortal exploits he performed for the historic cause of Korea's liberation, and also leading the Fatherland Liberation War to victory and developing People's Korea. They are paying high respect to the President who brought the rebirth to the Korean nation and provided it with freedom and independence. President KIM IL SUNG smashed all moves of the U.S. imperialists to ignite a war against the DPRK and defended peace on the Korean peninsula during socialist construction.

The title also reflects the fact that the great leader President KIM IL SUNG is the father of the Songun revolution.

The DPRK has developed into an invincible fortress of socialism and Songun thanks to the peerlessly great men of Mt. Paektu. The cause of the great leader generalissimo KIM IL SUNG is today carried forward by dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN.

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 8th of April Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following joint statement, on the occasion of the 13th Anniversaries of the election, of the dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un as Supreme Leader, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

13 years have passed since respected Marshal Kim Jong Un was elected to the positions of First Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea on the 11th of April 2012 and First Chairman of the former National Defence Commission of the DPRK (now the State Affairs Commission) on the 13th of April 2012. These momentous decisions placed dear respected comrade Kim Jong Un at the head of the state, party and army and at the helm of the Korean revolution, basically the supreme leader of the DPRK.

Dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un was democratically elected as supreme leader of the DPRK. It was a profound manifestation of the support, trust, respect and affection of the masses of Korean people and members of the WPK for him. Seeing many documentaries and videos of the on - the - spot guidance of respected Marshal Kim Jong Un we can tell that he is the most popular leader in the world and that the entire Korean people are united rock - solid behind the dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un and will win final victory under his masterly leadership.

During the thirteen years of his Supreme leadership, dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un has shown great energy, determination and dynamism in his roles. Project after project, such as Mirae Scientists Street. has been completed. Prosperity is rising and the Korean people under the leadership of dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un are rushing towards the goal of a thriving socialist country. He is a people's leader who always mixes with the people. Moreover he made the people-orientated principle the order of the day.

Dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un has led the struggle to consolidate the monolithic unity of the WPK, to model it on Kimilsungism - Kimjongilism and defeated the anti - party counter - revolutionary factionalists. Now dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un is now leading the struggle to implement to the letter Kim Jong Il's behests without an inch of deflection and without a step of concession.

Under the leadership of respected Marshal Kim Jong Un the line of building the economy and nuclear force in parallel was successfully concluded and the DPRK has embarked on self - reliant socialist construction.

Respected Marshal Kim Jong Un has also stressed the need for self - development and self - reliance thus rejecting imperialist slavery and is leading People's Korea along the path of militant anti - imperialism. The DPRK is the most independent country in the world, a fortress of independent Juche - based socialism. Respected Marshal Kim Jong Un fully adheres to the *'our state first'* principle.

Great achievements have been made in the work of Juche - oriented defence building. The DPRK has become a socialist nuclear power of Juche and an ICBM power. In the past year the DPRK has remarkably enhanced its national defence capabilities.

Dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un has brilliantly followed in the footsteps of the great leaders generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il and sticks to the line of independence, Juche, and socialism.

The thirteen years of respected Marshal Kim Jong Un's leadership over the state, party and armed forces of the DPRK have been thirteen years of victory and glory. The Korean people will march onto further victories.

(BGSJI, KFA UK, London 4th of April Juche 114 [2025])

The British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement, on the 77th Anniversary of the Jeju uprising in south Korea, which is on the 3rd of April

77 years ago on the 3rd of of April 1948 the brave citizens of Jeju Island south Korea rose up against the oppression of the US imperialist occupiers and their puppets the Syngnam Rhee puppet clique and also the reactionary landlords and comprador capitalists.

The April 3 Popular Uprising on Jeju Island was a just patriotic anti - U. S. and anti - fascist popular resistance of the south Korean people as its participants struggled to foil the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy towards south Korea and their moves to keep Korea divided and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification.

Several decades have passed since then, but the desire of the participants in the uprising been realised though they fought for independence against the U.S., democracy and reunification, fully demonstrating the indomitable spirit of the nation, the spirit of independence and will for national reunification.

The US imperialists and south Korean puppets brutally massacred the heroic rebels of Jeju island, killing at least 35,000 (possibly up to 70,000 or 80,000) of them and destroying many homes. This is the true face of so - called *'freedom'* and *'democracy'* in south Korea.

The uprising taught a bitter lesson that Koreans can never live with the US imperialist who are murderers under the same sky but should struggle against them to the final end.

The Jeju uprising was an important chapter in national liberation struggle of the south Korean people and also the anti - imperialist national liberation and revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Asia. The memory of those who fell in the struggle on Jeju island will be forever in the minds of progressive peoples and friends of Korea. The spirit of the Jeju island rebels is alive today. The Jeju uprising must never be forgotten

What the uprising and the subsequent massacre by the US imperialists and south Korean puppets showed is that south Korea is not a democracy, that the US is not a friend of the Korean people but their enemy and that US rule in south Korea is reactionary, fascistic and barbaric. The US should apologize for the Jeju massacre and should withdraw from south Korea straight away.

Long live the spirit of the Jeju islanders.

Down with the south Korean puppet fascist regime!

Speech of Dr Dermot Hudson to the Online Meeting of KFA UK, and BGSJI for the 113th Anniversary, of the birth of President KIM IL SUNG

As we mark the 113th anniversary of the birth of the great leader President KIM IL SUNG, we think deeply about his achievements in leading the Korean revolution to victory and carrying out socialist construction. Undoubtedly, one of his greatest achievements was the creation of the Juche Idea.

Today the Tower of the Juche Idea stands tall and proud on the banks of the River Taedong. Juche is the guiding ideology of People's Korea and is known all over the world.

The Korea that President KIM IL SUNG had grown up in was a dark land without independence ruled by the barbarous Japanese imperialists. The people were doubly and triply oppressed by the Japanese imperialists, landlords and capitalists. President KIM IL SUNG himself was born into a humble and poor peasant family in the village of Mangyongdae and saw the contradictions of the existing order first hand.

At an early age and following the example of his father, Kim Hyong Jik, he embarked on the road for the struggle for independence. However as a young man he found that the movement for independence was dominated by hidebound bourgeois nationalists who were divorced from the people. They indulged in bickering among themselves and also advocated all manner of false theories and *'roads to nowhere'* such as trying to win independence with the help of big powers or trying to win independence through petitions etc. and even ideas about 'self-cultivation. The early communist movement in Korea was no better. It was split into warring factions, these were also divorced from the people. Each faction tried to lobby the COMINTERN or Third International .

President KIM IL SUNG, a true genius of revolution, realised quickly that it was hopeless to conduct the struggle for independence in this way. Instead he thought that the struggle should be conducted on the basis of independence and by going among the people and enlisted their support, not just support but active participation. This was the basis of the great Juche Idea which stipulates that the popular masses are the masters of the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea was outlined in embryonic form when President KIM IL SUNG addressed a meeting of the leading activists and cadres of the Young Communist League of Korea and the Anti - Imperialist Youth League in Kalun in June and July 1930. He stressed that the Korean revolution should be carried out independently and by relying on the popular masses.

In his speech, titled: *'The Path of the Korean Revolution'* he explained his ideas and put forward the Juche - oriented line of the Korean revolution.

In the speech he castigated the factionalists and flunkeys saying that:

'Experience shows that in order to lead the revolution to victory,
one must go among the masses of people and organize them,
and solve all problems arising in the course of the revolution independently,
on one's own responsibility in accord with the actual conditions,
instead of relying on others.

Drawing on this lesson we regard it as most important to take the firm standpoint,
that the masters of the Korean revolution are the Korean people and,
that the Korean revolution should by all means be carried out,
by the Korean people themselves in a way,
suited to the actual conditions of their country'

This was the basis of the Juche idea and its starting point. The idea that the masses are the masters of the revolution was first voiced at Kalun in 1930. President KIM IL SUNG stressed that: *'The masters of the revolutionary struggle are the masses of the people, and only when they are organized and mobilized can they win the revolutionary struggle'*.

President KIM IL SUNG also defined the Korean revolution as being an anti - imperialist, anti - feudal democratic revolution rather than as being a socialist revolution or a bourgeois revolution.

In the speech, President KIM IL SUNG set forth the revolutionary line of armed struggle, the original line of the anti - Japanese national united front and the Juche - oriented policy of party founding for the first time in the history of the national liberation struggle in colonial countries, and dynamically led the revolution along the road of Juche.

Thus the Juche Idea was born. It was authored by President KIM IL SUNG in the fiery days of the anti - Japanese armed struggle. It was thanks to the Juche Idea that under the leadership of President KIM IL SUNG the Korean people were able to win independence and then build a new independent people's country.

At a time when modern revisionism had emerged and the big power chauvinists were putting pressure on the DPRK, comrade KIM IL SUNG on the 28th of December 1955 made the classic speech: *'On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing Juche In Ideological Work'* he defined Juche in a masterly but simple way saying that: *'What is Juche in our Party's ideological work? What are we doing? We are not engaged in any other country's revolution, but solely in the Korean revolution. This, the Korean revolution, determines the essence of Juche in the ideological work of our Party. Therefore, all ideological work must be subordinated to the interests of the Korean revolution'*.

Under the banner of the Juche, socialism centred upon the popular masses was built. The DPRK pursued independent and original policies rejecting dogmatism, revisionism and big power chauvinism. In the DPRK agriculture was co - operativised before mechanisation because it was the demand of the working farmers.

Truly startling miracles were achieved. In the difficult period after the destruction caused by the US imperialists in the Korean War, the people of the DPRK performed such miracles as producing 120 000 tons of steel at a blooming mill with capacity of 60 000 tons and 270 000 tons of pig iron by equipment with a capacity of 190 000 tons, building a flat in a matter of 14 minutes, raising the gross industrial output value at 36.6 percent on a yearly average in 1957 - 1960 and realizing the socialist industrialization in a matter of 14 years.

The Juche - based socialism of the DPRK is people - centred socialism. The DPRK since its foundation in 1948 has always pursued people - oriented policies. This is another factor in the durability of Juche - based socialism. In People's Korea there is free education, free health care, even free housing, low cost food and cheap public transport (the Pyongyang Metro is famous for being the cheapest underground rail network in the world). Taxation was abolished in March 1974. In People's Korea everything is for the people. At present the DPRK, led by Marshal KIM JONG UN is carrying out massive housing construction both in Pyongyang and in local areas.

Today's People's Korea is the proud outcome of the leadership of President KIM IL SUNG and the application of the Juche idea.

We will never forget the achievements of President KIM IL SUNG in authoring the Juche Idea.

(Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK

President KIM IL SUNG – The Greatest Leader of all time

A speech of Jeremy Bieringer KFA Germany,
to the Online Meeting of KFA UK and BGSJI,
for the 113th Anniversary of the birth of President KIM IL SUNG

The communist movement had many great leaders. It is great founders, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels developed socialism from a utopic idea into a science. The great Lenin analysed capitalism in its early imperialist period, further developed scientific socialism and created the great soviet union, liberating the peoples of Russia from Tsarist tyranny. Comrade Ernst Thälman, who was murdered by the German fascist, because he did not give up his communist ideals. All this people gave all their live for peace and the wellbeing of the people.

But the greatest of all this revolutionaries is the great leader President KIM IL SUNG. During his youth Korea was a colony of the brutal japanese imperialists. President KIM IL SUNG knew that:

'The Korean nation is facing a question of life or death today,
- it either perishes for ever under the colonial yoke of the Japanese imperialists,
or rises up in a fight to survive.

If it merely laments over its ruined land,
and tolerates the unheard - of Japanese tyranny,
our nation will fall never to rise again,
but if the whole nation rises up and fights defying death,
it will greet the dawn of liberation'

When he became leader of the Anti - Japanese revolutionary movement in Korea. The movement was in a great crisis. President KIM IL SUNG described it as followed:

'After the Korean Communist Party was dissolved in 1928,
most of the factionalists - the self - styled 'leaders' of the Korean revolution,
gave up the revolutionary movement and turned philistines for their own comfort.

On the other hand, some factionalists prompted by political ambitions,
and a desire for higher positions drove the people into a reckless,
uprising only to shed blood in vain.

A typical example is the recent May 30 Uprising in east Manchuria.
Without correctly analysing and assessing the revolutionary situation,
the factionalists forced the peasants to join the reckless uprising.

And so the barehanded rebels were brutally mown down,
by the bayonets of the Japanese imperialist army and police,
and the reactionary warlords,
with the result that the revolutionary forces suffered tremendous losses,
and the revolution faced overwhelming difficulties.

The uprising exposed and destroyed many revolutionary organizations,
the revolutionary spirit of the anti - Japanese masses was lowered,
and we had to experience bitter trials in our revolutionary struggle'

He further said about the self proclaimed leaders of the Korean revolution:

'Those who professed themselves to 'guide'
our people's anti - Japanese national - liberation movement,
were divorced from the masses:
they gathered together a few high - ranking officials solely,
to indulge in empty talk and quarrel,
instead of mobilizing the masses of people for the revolutionary movement'

President KIM IL SUNG not only analyzed the mistakes of the previous *'leaders'* of

the revolution. He showed his comrades the true path to liberation by creating the great Juche - idea:

'Experience shows that in order to lead the revolution to victory,
one must go among the masses of people and organize them,
and solve all problems arising in the course of the revolution independently,
on one's own responsibility in accord with the actual conditions,
instead of relying on others.

Drawing on this lesson we regard it as most important,
to take the firm standpoint that the masters of the Korean revolution,
are the Korean people and that the Korean revolution,
should by all means be carried out by the Korean people themselves,
in a way suited to the actual conditions of their country.

Only when we adopt this standpoint towards the revolution,
can we map out a correct line and policy,
and achieve the sacred cause of national liberation'

By mobilizing the masses and solving all problems according to the own conditions President KIM IL SUNG liberated Korea and created the Democratic People's Republic o Korea (DPRK) in the northern half of the Korean peninsula, while in the southern part the American occupiers created the puppet state *'Republic of Korea'* (ROK). Under President KIM IL SUNGS leadership the DPRK became a strong and prosperous state. He abolished taxation and established free housing, free universal healthcare, free education and the right to work. All his life he offered his hand to his brothers and sisters in the south for reunification, but the south Korean puppet rulers sabotaged the talks and made reunification impossible. He always opposed the split of the communist movement and called for the unity of the socialist states.

His work got continued by his successors. Comrade KIM JONG IL developed a nuclear program, making the DPRK into a nuclear power of Juche and guarantying the independence of the DPRK. Today Marshal KIM JONG UN developed the DPRK into an ICBM - power, further strengthening its independence. With the new 20 x 10 policy he is strengthening the industrial basis of socialism in rural areas and brings culture and healthcare to the people in rural areas.

Glory to President KIM IL SUNG!

Glory to comrade KIM JONG IL!

Glory to Marshal KIM JONG UN!

(Jeremy Bieringier, Korean Friendship Association Germany)

Speech of KFA Scotland to the Online Meeting, for the 113th anniversary of the birth of President KIM IL SUNG

On this day, while celebrating comrade Kim Il Sung's life, we can recognise that the Juche philosophy of self - reliance, independence and sovereignty has never been more critical. In Britain, our dependence on foreign sources of energy and goods leaves us incredibly vulnerable to insecurity due to fluctuations in price and availability. The ruling bourgeoisie has destroyed our industry, making us entirely dependent on others, like children.

This process has hurt not just our material security. It has hurt our spirit and psychology, surrounding us with pessimism. We must study Juche and help the workers of our nation understand we have everything on this island and within ourselves to survive and thrive, that we must trust in our creativity and capabilities and that we must rebuild our industries and our communities and collectively regain mastery of our destiny on this land.

I pay my respects to the towering achievements of great leader Kim Il Sung and express my gratitude for what he gave the world proletarian movement for socialism: for independence, sovereignty and an end to exploitation. He has passed, but he remains a great inspiration to all who study his work. May we work hard to spread the great knowledge he left us and emancipate ourselves from slavery under imperialism.

Long live Generalissimo and President Kim Il Sung!

Long live the Juche idea!

Long live People's Korea!

(Ben Kavanagh, Scotland Branch of the Korean Friendship Association UK)

Report of the 2nd, Reading / Study Session of the book 'Understanding Korea', Volume 9 'Human Rights' held 17th of April 2025

The Korean Friendship Association of the UK and British Group held the 2nd reading session of the book *'Understanding Korea'* Volume 9 *'Human Rights'* on the 17 of April 2025 at 1900 hours BST via Skype.

It was participated in by members of KFA UK as well as guests from KFA Andalusia (Spain), KFA Canada, KFA Greece, the People's Korea Initiative of Poland and a guest from France.

Dr Dermot Hudson chairman of KFA UK and Chairman of the British Group for

the Study of the Juche Idea read out sections 22 to 32 of the book *'Understanding Korea'* Volume 9 *'Human Rights'* which explained the system of provision of socialist human rights in People's Korea and different laws in the DPRK.

Some questions were posed by the speaker and interesting discussion followed.

It was pointed out by a participant that: *'Human rights legislation in the DPRK includes protecting and ensuring the rights and interests of all peoples, and to ensure and safeguard the socialist system, so that the people can be the masters of their own destiny'*.

The short documentary *'The Human Rights Ruined Zone Under the Statue of Liberty'*, which exposed human rights violations in the US, was shown.

The event concluded at 2000 hours BST.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Report of Korean Friendship Association,

Online Meeting for the 113th Anniversary of the birth,

of President KIM IL SUNG and the 93rd Anniversary,

of the foundation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army

The Korean Friendship Association of the UK together with the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea held a successful online meeting to honour the 113th anniversary of the birth of the great leader President KIM IL SUNG and the 93rd anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (the forerunner of today's Korean People's Army) on the 12th of April at 1500 hours BST via Skype.

Participating were members and officials of the Korean Friendship Association UK (KFA UK) and British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea from London, Staffordshire and Scotland plus international guests from KFA Andalusia (Spain), KFA Canada, KFA Bulgaria, KFA Greece, the People's Korea Initiative of Poland , Netherlands and the USA.

A message of greetings from comrade Alan Bolon, KFA UK Organisation Secretary and head of KFA UK West of England was given.

Dr Dermot Hudson Chairman of KFA UK and Chairman of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea made a keynote address on the subject of President KIM IL SUNG and the Juche Idea and said in part:

' ... People's Korea is indeed a land of miracles.

In today's meeting we will focus on what is behind these miracles;
the founder of People's Korea, President KIM IL SUNG and the Juche idea.

The Juche Idea is the guiding ideology of the DPRK,
which has given birth to real and tangible achievements,
it is not an abstraction.

President KIM IL SUNG was born on the 15th of April 1912.

His achievements are many and varied.

It is a simple fact that without President KIM IL SUNG today,
Korean people would not be speaking Korean but would be speaking Japanese.

Undoubtedly, one of his greatest achievements was the creation of the Juche Idea ...'

The Chairman of Staffordshire KFA UK and secretary General of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea said in his presentation that President KIM IL SUNG created the Juche idea based on the ideas of Chiwon (*'Aim High'*) and Marxism - Leninism. The Juche idea is not an abstraction but fully reflected the demands of the popular masses. President KIM IL SUNG rejected dogmatism as well as factionalism.

The head of KFA Scotland in his speech pointed out that:

' ... As a necessary part of winning the struggle against imperialism,
comrade Kim Il Sung had to develop the field of Marxism and scientific socialism
to adapt to the unique circumstances in Korea,
and the historical state of world socialism,
including great successes but also failures,
often related to ideology and revisionism.

The result was the birth of the Juche philosophy and the foundations of Songun philosophy, which his successor, generalissimo Kim Jong Il, fully developed.

His great work laid the path that the great leaders Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un,
have followed and extended to lead the Korean nation,
to an incredible state of technological and cultural development,
despite the never - ending attack by US imperialism ...'

Dr Hudson read out the contribution of KFA Germany which said in part: *' ... the greatest of all these revolutionaries is the great leader President KIM IL SUNG. During his youth Korea was a colony of the brutal Japanese imperialists ...'*

The representative of KFA Canada gave a speech praising the exploits of President KIM IL SUNG.

The general secretary of KFA Greece brought the greetings of KFA Greece to the meeting and praised the DPRK's self - reliance and the correctness of the Juche Idea advocated by President KIM IL SUNG.

The representative of KFA Andalusia (Spain) pointed out that the 13th of April is the 33rd anniversary of the award of the title of Generalissimo to President KIM IL SUNG. She praised the exploits of President KIM IL SUNG for his work in building socialism.

A Myanmarese progressive in the USA praised the DPRK and President KIM IL SUNG for maintaining revolutionary principles.

Dr Dermot Hudson made a short speech on the 93rd anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army the forerunner of today's Korean People's Army explaining that:

'The Korean People's Army (KPA) origins go back to the 25th of April 1932 rather, than simply the 8th of February 1948 when the KPA was founded, as a regular revolutionary armed force.

In fact the KPA was founded as the Anti - Japanese People's Guerrilla Army, which later became the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) in March 1934, on the 25th of April by the great leader President KIM IL SUNG in Antu, Manchuria where many Koreans had been exiled to because of the harshness, and barbarity of Japanese imperialist colonial rule in Korea'

A short documentary film: *'Father of the People'* was shown.

The meeting concluded at 1700 hours BST

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Report of 26th Korean Friendship Association, film night 28th of April 2025

KFA
26th KFA UK Film Night
Monday, 28 April 2025 (19:00 - 20:30 BST)
To register email uk@korea-dpr.com or juche007@gmail.com
We will show the film "Urban Girl Comes to Get Married"

The Korean Friendship Association of the UK (KFA UK) held its 26th Film night on the 28th of April at 1900 hours BST with the participation of members of KFA UK and also guests from KFA Canada, KFA Germany, the People's Korea Initiative of Poland, Turkey and USA.

The feature film *'Urban Girl Comes to Get Married'* was shown. This is a wonderful film showing the reality of the DPRK socialist countryside. The central plot of the film revolves around a love story between a clothes designer, Ri Hyang from a factory in Pyongyang and a young farm worker Song Sik. It can be said that the film symbolised the alliance between the workers and peasants of the DPRK. The film had a sweet happy ending: the two main characters get married. Seen at the end of the film are inspiring scenes of harvesting in the socialist countryside.

Participants said that it was a wholesome film which depicted romantic relations between people in a way totally different to the decadent films of the West.

The film night concluded at 2020 hours BST.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Russian Embassy Hosts Reception, to Mark Russia's Victory in Great Patriotic War

The Russian embassy here hosted a reception at Yanggakdo International Hotel on Thursday evening on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of Russia's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Present there on invitation were Pak Jong Chon, vice - chairman of the Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Choe Son Hui, foreign minister of the DPRK, No Kwang Chol, minister of National Defence, and other senior Party and government officials and officials of ministries, national agencies and armed forces organs.

Also present there on invitation were members of the diplomatic corps here and leading members of the government delegation of the Republic of Belarus led by Deputy Prime Minister Yuri Shuleiko.

Attending the reception were Alexandr Matsegora, Russian ambassador to the DPRK, Alexei Bartusov, military attache, and members of the embassy.

Alexandr Matsegora made a speech at the reception.

Referring to the historic significance of the victory in the Great Patriotic War which defeated fascism he said that many service personnel and people of Russia fought for this victory at the cost of their lives.

Denouncing the Western moves to deny the history of World War II, revive Nazism and inflict a strategic defeat on Russia, he stressed that they cannot defeat Russia in the future, too, as it did not in the past.

He said that Comrade Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, president of the Russian Federation, highly appreciated the bravery, self - sacrificing spirit and fighting efficiency of the Korean comrades - in - arms who played a very big role in the operations for liberating the Kursk area and expressed deep thanks to Comrade Kim Jong Un, president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the leadership and the people of the DPRK.

He said that the liberated cities, villages and plazas, where the beautiful monuments to the Korean heroes who performed feats to be kept forever in the hearts of the Russian people will be built, would be named after them, adding that the operations for liberating the Kursk area proved that the Russian Federation and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are a comprehensive strategic partnership and allies.

Next, No Kwang Chol made a speech.

He paid high tribute to the victorious wartime generation that provided the day of great victory and glory to Russia and extended a militant salute to the officers and men of the Russian army who are devoting their all to the sacred war for defending the dignity of the country and the security of the people and realizing international justice.

Russia's victory in the Great Patriotic War is a world - historic event that defended the dignity and honor of the country, saved mankind from the destiny of ruin and made a great contribution to bringing the current of freedom and peace to the planet, he said.

He said that the good tradition of the long - standing DPRK - Russia friendship is being developed day by day on an extraordinarily high level, fully demonstrating its peculiar invincibility and vitality under the special care of the top leaders of the two countries.

He stressed that the Korean People's Army would as ever invariably support the actions of the Russian army to defend the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the state, expressing belief that the army and people of Russia would win victory again this year, the *'Year of Defenders of the Motherland'*.

The participants in the reception toasted the health of Comrade Kim Jong Un, president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the health of Comrade Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, president of the Russian Federation, and the great victory.

(Pyongyang, May 9th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Joint Striking Drill of Long - range Artillery, and Missile Systems of Sub - units of Korean People's Army, on Eastern Front Conducted

The US and its vassal states are staging a series of nuclear operation drills on the Korean peninsula and in its vicinity after making a nuclear war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a fait accompli and opening to the public an extremely adventurous scenario for a nuclear war. This reckless act of aggravating the situation requires that the armed forces of the DPRK maintain a rapid reaction capability and thoroughgoing war posture.

A joint striking drill was conducted on May 8 to raise the fighting efficiency of long-range artillery and missile soldiers' sub-units on the eastern front amid intensive combat training at all levels of the Korean People's Army being organized and conducted to improve the whole army's overwhelming capability for countering a war true to the spirit of the Eleventh Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un guided the joint striking drill of long-range

artillery and missile systems.

He was accompanied by Pak Jong Chon, Jo Chun Ryong and Kim Jong Sik, senior officials of the WPK Central Committee, Jang Chang Ha, general director of the Missile Administration of the DPRK, and Kim Yong Hwan, president of the Academy of Defence Sciences.
Mobilized in the drill were 600mm multiple rocket launchers and tactical ballistic missile Hwasongpho - 11 Ka.

The drill was aimed at making the sub - units master the procedures for the operation of the above - mentioned guns and missile attack systems according to the national combined nuclear weapons management system.

A spokesman for the Ministry of National Defence of the DPRK, introducing the drill, said that it would be a sufficient measure of action to show the rapid counteraction posture and capability of the armed forces of the DPRK capable of coping with the change of the military situation aggravated by the enemy in the sensitive region.

Prior to firing, the operational reliability of the Haekpangasoe system was inspected layer by layer.

There took place detailed trainings for making all the sub - units master the procedures and processes for rapidly switching over to the nuclear counterattack posture and a separate special lecture for the commanding officers on the operation

of the counterattack system.

Then, the firepower sub - units fired simultaneously and in order, and separately or jointly, at different enemy targets in the assigned direction and distance.

The goal of the drill was achieved, and the reliability of the command and mobilization system capable of quickly reacting to any nuclear crisis was verified.

Stressing the need to steadily enhance the pivotal role of the nuclear forces in all aspects of the strategies to deter war and fight it, Kim Jong Un said that it is very important to constantly perfect the regular combat readiness of the nuclear forces.

He said that the DPRK should continue to direct efforts to steadily improving the long - range precision striking capability and efficiency of weapon systems, proceeding from the security environment of our state and the actual requirements of modern warfare.

He affirmed that the radical growth of the artillery forces, portending many changes in the practice of our future military actions, will provide greater and different possibilities for securing the operations capabilities of our army.

Saying that it is the consistent policy of the WPK on building up the armed forces to preferentially intensify the qualitative superiority of the artillery forces with an unshakable viewpoint that strengthening the artillery immediately means strengthening the fighting efficiency of the army and the nation's defence capability, Kim Jong Un set forth important tasks for further raising the combat reliability of the tactical nuclear weapon systems and steadily expanding their operations space in a combined way.

(Pyongyang, May 9th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

International Day of Midwife Marked in DPRK

An event took place at the Taedonggang Diplomatic Club on Monday to mark the International Day of the Midwife 2025.

Present there were officials of the Ministry of Public Health, officials concerned and medical workers of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and others in Pyongyang.

At the event a speaker said that the International Midwives Federation raised the theme for this year as "Midwives; Critical in Every Crisis". The speaker noted that the pregnant women and nursing mothers and infants in the Korean-style socialist system are receiving good medical assistance under the state benefits.

The speaker said that all the midwives should devote their utmost sincerity to the health care of the pregnant women and nursing mothers and infants with warm human love and high professionalism, thus adding pleasure and happiness to the families and society.

Then, announced at the event were the ways for the health care of pregnant women and nursing mothers and infants at a time when disaster occurs.

(Pyongyang, May 6th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, Gives Field Guidance at Major Tank Factory

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave field guidance at a major tank factory.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un was accompanied by Jo Chun Ryong, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Jong Sik, first deputy department director of the WPK Central Committee, and other senior officials of the Party Central Committee, and Kim Yong Hwan, president of the Academy of Defence Sciences.

He was greeted by the officials of the factory on the spot.

Going round various places of the factory, he learned in detail about the state of production and modernization at the factory and the implementation of the research tasks for core technology of tank.

The Academy of Defence Sciences and the workers and technicians of the factory, that have made single - minded efforts to carry out the tasks put forth at the Eighth Congress of the WPK on setting it as the pivotal goal of the munitions industry to put the military hardware on an intelligent, precision and highly - efficient basis and on orienting all the processes of research, development and production to its

implementation, are making remarkable progress and successes in developing our - style tanks and armoured weapons and improving their combat performance.

Kim Jong Un highly appreciated that thanks to the role of the guidance team of the Party Central Committee and the correct and expert guidance of the Academy of Defence Sciences, more development - oriented prospect has been opened up in the field of the tank industry and, in particular, the idea and policy of the WPK Central Military Commission on further perfecting the core technology of the main battle tank are being carried on through steady development and production success.

He stressed that to replace the armoured weapons of the last century in our ground forces with latest tanks and armoured vehicles is the most important task in building up the armed forces and modernizing the ground forces.

He expressed satisfaction over the fact that the field of the tank industry upgraded the structural design of our - style tanks and composition of their firepower system to improve the service convenience of the tank crew, proved the scientific accuracy and reliability of the design of high - thrust engine and provided a firm guarantee for serial production.

Saying that the travelling and different other manoeuvring characteristics of tanks were improved through the development of integrated power transmission device and the new - type active protection system, passive protection means and electronic warfare system were updated in a more innovative way, and that all these successes mean great progress in the core technology of our - style tanks, he highly praised the scientists and technicians for their feats.

Saying that today when the subjective and objective environment has changed, it is impossible to build the armoured forces properly unless we give a correct definition of the military functions and role of tank and direction of its development in modern warfare and reconsider the viewpoint on the tank design first of all, he clarified the main orientation of the modernization of tanks and the tasks and ways for it.

He said that to create a large - scale capacity for producing state - of - the - art tanks and self - propelled guns and upgrade the overall armoured weapon systems of our armed forces in a short span of time by stepping up the modernization of this munitions enterprise and relevant enterprises is an important task for realizing the far-reaching idea and strategic plan of the Party Central Committee for bringing about a second revolution in the armoured forces.

Saying that he supports the plan for modernizing all production lines of the factory in particular, he noted that the plan will be deliberated in real earnest.

He said that the factory, which occupies a key position in developing tank and armoured forces, should make steady technological progress and bring about an upsurge in production and, at the same time, become a model in establishing the

culture of the munitions industrial sector in the new century by paying due attention to improving the labour and production environment on an advanced basis.

(Pyongyang, May 4th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Ceremony for Graduation and Opening, of Vocational Technology College for Disabled Persons, Held in Democratic People's Republic of Korea

A ceremony for the 11th - term graduation and 13th - opening of the Vocational Technology College for Disabled Persons of the Central Committee of the Korean Federation for the Protection of the Disabled was held in the DPRK on Friday.

Present there were Jon Chol Hi, chairman of the C.C., the Korean Federation for the Protection of the Disabled, teaching staff, graduates, new students and parents. Speeches were made at the ceremony.

Speakers said that the respected fatherly Marshal Kim Jong Un took state measures to establish the educational aid system for the disabled and clearly indicated the orientation and ways to be served as guidelines for improving the educational work at the historic Eleventh Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

They expressed their resolve to steadily update the contents of education and actively introduce new teaching methods so that all the students can realize their hopes and cultivate their talents to the full under the policy of the socialist system for protecting the disabled, and to study hard to acquire practical working knowledge.

(Pyongyang, May 3rd, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Show of Products of Regional - Industry Factories, Held in Democratic People's Republic of Korea

A show of products of newly - built regional - industry factories in 20 cities and counties took place in Pyongyang from April 22 to 26.

The show was aimed at steadily improving the quality of the products with the people's requirements and assessments as an absolute criterion and establishing a competitive development climate in all the regions while sharing and generalizing advanced technologies and experience and thus dynamically promoting the qualitative development of regional industry.

Those regional - industry factories presented 439 kinds of products in 21 categories, including condiments with wheat as the main raw material, confectionery, processed marine products, laundry soaps, plastic daily necessities, furniture and garments.

The show gave scientific and objective appraisal of products through analysis of quality indices, examination of experts, etc.

Quality control institutions and scientific research institutes analyzed the quality indices, including hygienic and nutritional indices of products.

Senior Party and government officials, officials of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief secretaries of the provincial Party committees and officials of Party and power organs of 20 cities and counties acquainted themselves in detail with the quality of the products and appreciated the level of improving the quality of products of those regional factories while comparing the tastes of foodstuffs.

Officials and employees of the regional - industry factories who participated in the show explored practical ways to improve the quality of products while exchanging successes and experience gained in normalizing production and improving quality.

Products of Songchon and Jaeryong counties were highly appreciated at the show.

Foodstuffs like processed fish and condiments of Onchon and Sukchon counties, which have gained good experience in offshore farming and the production of processed wheat products, are competing with products of the famous light industrial factories in the capital city in terms of quality indices.
Unchon County also presented various kinds of household goods to draw public interest.

Decided at the show were rankings of cities and counties which distinguished themselves in implementing the Party policy on setting it as the first task to improve the quality in the light industry sector and putting efforts into improving the quality of the condiments and essential consumer goods.

During the show, there took place a short course on the policy issues arising in actively developing and utilizing the natural and economic resources of the regions, and the issue of putting the production and management activities at regional-industry factories on a scientific basis.

(Pyongyang, April 27th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Performance Given to Mark 93rd Founding Anniversary, of Korean People's Revolutionary Army

The Ensemble of the Ministry of National Defence of the DPRK gave a music and dance performance *'Everlasting echo of the Paektu curriculum'* at the April 25 House of Culture here on April 25, the 93rd founding anniversary of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Among the audience were Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, first vice-president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Choe Tong Myong, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Jong Kyong Thaek, director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army, and other commanding officers of armed forces organs, service personnel, teaching staff and students of Mangyongdae Revolutionary School and Kang Pan Sok Revolutionary School and Pyongyang citizens.

The national anthem of the DPRK was played solemnly. Put on the stage were colorful numbers including famous songs of the times demonstrating the ever-victorious tradition of the Korean revolution.

The performers sang in high praises of the bright heyday of a powerful country unfolded on this land, which was permeated with the blood and soul of the

guerrillas along with the bloody traces of pioneering, the unprecedented resistance history of the forerunners who defeated the imperialist tyranny.

Such numbers as the male solo and pangchang '*Nostalgia*', an immortal classic, male quintet and chorus *'Let's Keep the Revolutionary Faith to the Death'* touched the hearts of the audience, recollecting a warm memory of the noble life of the first generation of the Korean revolution who devoted their youth and lives to the sacred war for national liberation, cherishing ardent love for the country and indomitable revolutionary faith.

The excitement and joy of the people ushering in a new era of prosperity and rejuvenation unprecedented in the history of the DPRK, holding the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un in high esteem at the helm of the revolution, erupted in the song and dance *'Dear Father'*.

The performance was acclaimed by the audience as it inspired the revolutionary faith and will of the people and service personnel.

(Pyongyang, April 26th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Special Event Marking Significant Breakthrough, in Modernization of Navy in New Era, Ceremony of Launching Destroyer of KPA, Navy Takes Place with Splendor

The tremendous strength of Juche Korea, which confidently attains the phased goals for building a rich country with a strong army through the first arduous journey and vigorous stride of great pioneering along the milestone of victory indicated by the ever - victorious Workers' Party of Korea, is ushering in a grand new era of an advanced maritime power while powerfully reaching out to the vast ocean.

A new entity has emerged to firmly guarantee the maritime sovereignty of the DPRK, demonstrating the prestige of a powerful country rising bravely despite all difficulties, the irresistible might of the indomitable and strong Korean people and the modernity of the Juche-oriented naval force making rapid progress.

The birth of the new-type multipurpose destroyer, which is an ensemble of the state economy and conglomerate of defence technology for self - defence and equipped with the powerful cutting - edge strike weapon systems of Korean style which do not allow comparison, is a brilliant fruition of the iron faith, will and outstanding leadership of the great Comrade Kim Jong Un who indicated the path for rapidly developing the naval force of the DPRK into the strong treasured sword for defending justice and peace and a service equipped with the comprehensive fighting power with nuclear weapons as the main axis and is dynamically steering the rejuvenation of the warship industry, and a valuable victory won by the strong aspiration and desire and indomitable advance of the Korean people to outpace the world with the conviction in their own strength and courageous struggle.

A ceremony of launching the newly - built destroyer was held with splendor at the Nampho Dockyard on April 25, the significant founding anniversary of the first armed forces of the Korean revolution, in the presence of Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the ceremony were senior Party, government and military officials, workers of the Nampho Dockyard, officials and researchers in the field of warship industry who contributed to building the destroyer, officers and men of the Navy of the Korean People's Army, discharged navy generals, teaching staff and students of Kim Jong Suk Naval University, commanding officers of the services and corps of the KPA and leading officials of ministries and national agencies.

The venue of the ceremony was full of the ardent reverence for the great Party Central Committee which has firmly consolidated the absolute might and irreversible strength of the DPRK's armed forces by dynamically leading the rapid development of the revolution in national defence industry for the prosperity of our country and its long - term development and fully realized the centuries - old desire of the Korean people to have the strongest naval force.

The guard of honor of the KPA Navy solemnly lined up waiting for the moment of glory.

When the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un arrived at the venue of the ceremony, all the participants broke into enthusiastic cheers looking up to the great revolutionary and ever - victorious iron - willed brilliant commander who is vigorously ushering in a new era of building a rich country with a strong army, bringing the dignity and prestige of our state and people onto the highest peak of the century with his outstanding revolutionary idea, matchless pluck and persevering devotion.

There was a ceremony of greeting the head of state.

Kim Jong Un reviewed the colors of honor of the KPA Navy and the guard of honor. He was courteously greeted by Admiral Kim Myong Sik, commander of the KPA Navy, and other major commanding officers of the Navy and commanding officers of the East and West Sea Fleets of the Navy and their affiliated underwater and water-surface warship squadrons with boundless reverence for him.

There was a march - past of the guard of honor of the KPA Navy.

Kim Jong Un took the platform followed by leading officials of the Party, government and military, the commander of the Navy, commanders of the East and West Sea Fleets of the Navy, the manager of the Nampho Dockyard and others.

Officials of the Party Central Committee, chief secretaries of provincial committees of the WPK, officials, persons of merit and labor innovators who contributed to the building of the warship and commanding officers of the services and corps of the KPA took the reserved seats.

The national anthem of the DPRK was solemnly played.

Jo Chun Ryong, secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, made a memorial speech.

The 5 000 - tonnage destroyer, equipped with the most powerful weapons, built by the workers in the field of warship industry, is to record the sacred new name of the defender in the blue sea of the country, he said, adding that it is a very encouraging reality and an event that made decisive progress in the course of strengthening naval capacities that we have built the modern destroyer within 400 - odd days perfectly with our own strength and technology.

The new - type destroyer, which was imposingly born as a creation symbolizing the strength and spirit of Korea, is the fruition of the great patriotic idea of Kim Jong Un and his will to build a rich country with a strong army and a precious entity in which every meter of the hull and every equipment is associated with the sacred responsibility for the revolution.

The speaker said that today came to be recorded not only as a day when a new

origin of the warship industry was opened but also as a day when a new start was made by the workers and officials of the munitions industry of the DPRK, adding that the heyday of the DPRK Navy will brightly be brought about and the historic picture of the DPRK's arms demonstrating their might as the treasured sword for defending justice and peace will continuously be opened up as the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un leads our struggle in the van.

Yun Chi Gol, manager of the Nampho Dockyard, made a reply speech.

He proudly reported that the workers of the Nampho Dockyard are prepared for presenting the first new generation destroyer of the Republic to the Ninth Congress of the WPK as a gift of patriotic loyalty by honorably implementing the decision of the Eleventh Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK on building modern destroyer.

The latest warship is a precious product of the revolution in warship industry rose up by the iron faith, will and outstanding strategy of Kim Jong Un with the ambition to build our country into an advanced maritime power, not merely by a buoyancy of nature, he said, adding that in the course of warship building the way of thinking and manner of work of officials and employees have been changed, strong technical ranks and skilled workers built up and scientific and advanced warship building technology and processes established.

He solemnly pledged that the Nampho Dockyard would become the pacemaker and engine of the revolution of the warship industry in the new era faithfully upholding the strategic plan of the Party Central Committee with practice and thus glorify forever the honor of the group of revolutionary industry by taking the core position of the development of the shipbuilding industry in the DPRK and perfectly carrying out any warship building task entrusted by the Party to the dockyard.

Pak Jong Chon announced a written order of the Central Military Commission of the WPK on the grading regulations, name and number of the new - type multipurpose destroyer and conveyed it to the commander of the East Sea Fleet of the KPA Navy.

According to the order of the Central Military Commission of the WPK signed by Kim Jong Un, the newly built new - type 5 000 - tonnage multipurpose destroyer was graded and classified as the Choe Hyon - class and named after anti - Japanese revolutionary fighter Choe Hyon, a model military activist possessed of boundless loyalty to the leader, a veteran of the armed forces of the DPRK and a veteran general.

Kim Jong Un conferred the ensign of destroyer Choe Hyon on the commanding officers of the East Sea Fleet of the KPA Navy.

Vice - Admiral Pak Kwang Sop, commander of the East Sea Fleet, made a speech of pledge.

Referring to the honor of our Navy of clearly recording in the history of army building its true appearance of a service as a blueprint, suited to the prestige of a military power, he said that the earnest desire for the strongest armed forces to overwhelmingly control the naval supremacy of the arrogant imperialist pirates was realized in the glorious era of holding Kim Jong Un in high esteem.

Saying that the position of our navy will be far in the future five years and ten years after today when the era of the great Kim Jong Un - style fleet building started, he extended warm gratitude and militant salute to Kim Jong Un who is ushering in the greatest heyday of strengthening the navy and to the heroic workers of the dockyard and the fields concerned that are upholding the Party's grand plan for building the naval forces with ardent loyalty and valuable struggle in the name of all the officers and men of the navy.

He solemnly pledged to fully demonstrate the honor of the fleet which took the most responsible battlefield for the great revolutionary cause of defending the country by making all efforts to bolster up the combat capability of the warship and round off the war preparations of the fleet and preparing to be a navy which smashes the enemy unconditionally in every battle, on the honor of the army of the WPK and seaman of the DPRK.

No Kwang Chol, minister of National Defence of the DPRK, cut the launching rope in token of the launching ceremony of the destroyer.

Amid the sound of the warship whistle at the naval port, a powerful entity revealed its magnificent appearance in the sea of the country announcing the advent of a new era of modernization of the navy. And confetti and colored tapes were poured out, fireworks were set off and balloons flew up, reflecting the excitement and joy of this historic moment.

Kim Jong Un mounted the destroyer.

The warship received the honor of being first reviewed by the head of state.

After receiving the salute of the captain, Kim Jong Un met with seamen and gave them warm and combat encouragement, going round the stem and quarter deck of the warship.

The memorial image of anti - Japanese revolutionary fighter Choe Hyon in relief was unveiled on the destroyer.

Kim Jong Un placed a flower before the memorial image of Choe Hyon in relief and paid high tribute to him.

Kim Jong Un said that the absolute loyalty to the leader and the spirit of unconditionally implementing the orders and instructions of the leader constitute

the core of the revolutionary traits and military temperament of Choe Hyon, adding that the sea of the country will remain unfazed and the ever - victorious tradition will continuously be carried forward when the reputation and noble soul of the veteran general whom the two formidable imperialist enemies trembled only with his name become the symbol of invincibility and militant banner of our navy.

Kim Jong Un got off the warship and met the meritorious persons of the Nampho Dockyard who contributed to the building of the destroyer.

He highly appreciated that the historic event which can be called a new birth of the Juche - oriented navy could be brought about thanks to the patriotic and inexhaustible efforts and enthusiasm of the workers, scientists and technicians of the Nampho Dockyard who are upholding the strategic line and policies on building up the national defence clarified by the WPK with absolute loyalty and devoted efforts.

The workers, scientists and technicians in the field of warship industry raised enthusiastic cheers, extending the greatest glory to Kim Jong Un who placed them at the vanguard of accomplishing the sacred cause of radically and by leaps and bounds strengthening the naval forces of the DPRK to suit the national prestige and status of a powerful country and is ushered in a new era of the rejuvenation of warship industry with his energetic leadership.

He awarded commemoration copper coins to the commanding officers and officers of the destroyer, wishing the destroyer Choe Hyon a distinguished service and boundless glory.

Kim Jong Un made a historic speech on the occasion of the ceremony of launching the destroyer.

Expressing the historic significance and deep emotion of declaring the launching of the new generation multipurpose attack destroyer No. 1, which is essential for building up the strength for thoroughly defending the maritime sovereignty of the DPRK and serves as an important starting point on the road towards advanced maritime power, on April 25, the birthday of the first revolutionary armed forces of Korea, Kim Jong Un extended militant encouragement to the workers, technicians and officials of the Nampho Dockyard who successfully built the new - type destroyer true to the Party's line of strengthening the naval forces, and to the scientists, technicians and workers in the field of the shipbuilding industry who are struggling as the main force of the revolution in warship industry in the new era.

After making a stern analysis of the situation in the vicinity which poses a very serious threat to the security environment of the DPRK, he said that the strength to launch aggression is directly proportional to the strength to prevent aggression, and set forth in detail the plan of the WPK to radically bolster up the naval combat power in line with the justness and necessity of the possession of the pelagic fleet, the prerequisite for national security and the world trend of developing the naval

force and the ways for its realization.

His speech is an immortal great programme which is of great theoretical and practical significance in leading the revolution in the warship industry in the new era to a steady upsurge and remarkably strengthening the DPRK Navy into a core service for national defence and a component of nuclear war deterrent.

When Kim Jong Un finished his commemorative speech, all the participants broke into the thunderous cheers of *'Hurrah!'* out of boundless excitement and enthusiasm of loyalty which resounded into the vast sea endlessly.

Kim Jong Un had a significant photo session with all the commanding officers and seamen of the destroyer Choe Hyon against the background of the destroyer.

He expressed great expectation and conviction that all the seamen of the destroyer would firmly carry forward the indomitable faith and tradition of victory cherished by the pioneering generation of the Korean revolution and thus become the brave warriors of the sea fully guaranteeing the prosperity of the country and the well - being and happiness of the people by force of arms and create a new legendary tale of heroes of the Juche - oriented navy.

All the commanding officers and seamen of the destroyer made a firm pledge to enhance the reputation as the matchless warship demonstrating the invincible valour in defending the territorial waters of the country, looking up to the great brilliant commander who gave them the strongest treasured sword unprecedented in the naval force of the country and personally mounted the warship to wish distinguished military service and instilled the spirit of sure victory into them.

Kim Jong Un had a photo session with officials and persons of merit of the dockyard and institute who made contributions to building the destroyer.

On the same day, there were a banquet given by the KPA Navy with sincerity and a congratulatory performance by national - level art troupes in commemoration of the ceremony of launching the new - type multipurpose destroyer.

After the performance, Kim Jong Un met discharged navy generals.

Highly appreciating the feats performed by the generals of the past days who had long served the navy's important posts and recorded the immortal exploits in the history of the navy with boundless self - sacrificing spirit and indomitable mettle, he said that their great spirit should be invariably carried forward as the eternal soul of defence.

Kim Jong Un who is making ceaseless journey of devoted efforts for the accelerated growth of the national defence capability and the people's well - being, was courteously seen off by the leading officials of the Nampho Dockyard and discharged navy generals.

The ceremony of launching the new - type multipurpose destroyer held in the presence of Kim Jong Un will shine forever in history as an auspicious event heralding the new birth of the DPRK Navy and a great event that powerfully demonstrated to the whole world the spirit of advance and sure victory of our state and people dynamically advancing toward the grand goal of building an advanced maritime power.

(Pyongyang, April 26th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Joint National Meeting of KCU Organizations Held in DPRK

A joint national meeting of the Korean Children's Union organizations took place at Changdok School in the DPRK on April 14 to celebrate the 113th birth anniversary of the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il Sung.

Attending it were students of Mangyongdae Revolutionary School and Kang Pan Sok Revolutionary School, representatives of the KCU organizations in all provinces, schoolchildren in Pyongyang and pupils to be admitted into the KCU.

Present there on invitation were Choe Tong Myong, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, officials concerned, officials of the youth league, persons of merit and labor innovators in Pyongyang.

Prior to the meeting, the participants laid a flower basket and bouquets before the statue of Kim Il Sung at Changdok School and paid tribute to him.

Mun Chol, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Patriotic Youth

League, made a report.

The reporter noted that the great Generalissimo, who provided the brilliant tradition of the Korean children's movement in the flames of the anti - Japanese war, clearly indicated the road ahead of the KCU and warmly led the KCU members to become true reserves who would shoulder the revolutionary cause of Juche.

He said that the great leader Generalissimo Kim Jong Il took meticulous care of the KCU members so that they could prepare themselves to be young revolutionaries knowing the greatness of the leader and the value of the country and reliable pillars of the future equipped with knowledge, a good moral character and good health from their childhood.

The reporter said that a new heyday of the Korean children's movement is being opened up thanks to the respected fatherly Marshal Kim Jong Un who is training the KCU members into juvenile revolutionaries and young patriots who will shoulder the future of thriving Korea.

He called upon the KCU members to study hard under the slogan *'Let us learn for Korea!'* and become revolutionary talents equipped with versatile knowledge, high creative ability and strong physique.

An admission ceremony of the KCU took place at the meeting.

Led by Choe Tong Myong, the pupils joining the KCU took an admission oath.

The pupils who joined the KCU made the first greetings of the KCU, responding to the slogan *'Let us be always ready for socialist country!'*.

Then followed congratulatory speeches.

(Pyongyang, April 15th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

National Schoolchildren's Art Festival Opens

The 60th National Schoolchildren's Art Festival opened with due ceremony at the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace on April 8 on the occasion of the greatest auspicious April holiday of the nation.

The festival will be held, divided into folk songs contest of art group members of the schoolchildren's palaces, individual art contest of schoolchildren and general art performance of schoolchildren from all provinces.

Present at the opening ceremony were officials concerned and schoolchildren.
Mun Chol, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Patriotic Youth League, made a report.

The reporter said that the respected fatherly Marshal Kim Jong Un, who always prioritizes the work for the younger generation and gives boundless love and affection to them, changed the appearance of the schoolchildren's palaces and children's camps and visited the newly - built schools and extracurricular educational bases one after another and showed warm benevolence for the children to make sure that their textbook reading and singing resound far and wide on this land.

He called upon all schoolchildren to further improve their artistic skills while learning good experience during the festival, and declared the 60th National Schoolchildren's Art Festival opened.

Then speeches were made there.

(Pyongyang, April 15th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Press Statement of Kim Yo Jong, Vice Department Director of Central Committee, of the Workers' Party of Korea

Kim Yo Jong, vice department director of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, issued the following press statement*: 'The anachronistic 'denuclearization' idea of the U.S., Japan and the ROK can never affect the position of our state'* on April 8:

The diplomatic authorities of the U.S., Japan and the ROK
again talked about someone's "complete denuclearization",
terming the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's exercise
of its sovereign rights a "threat"
at the recent NATO foreign ministers' meeting.

It only fully exposed the uneasiness of the U.S., Japan and the ROK
in a desperate plight of having to talk about "denuclearization"
in chorus although they just know that "denuclearization" of us
is nothing but a daydream that can never come true.

Just two months ago, we clarified how stupid the U.S. is
in pursuing the goal of "denuclearizing" the DPRK,
something utterly impossible and unrealistic in practice and conception.

They still talk about "complete denuclearization,"
lost in the past daydream that brought them to failure,
revealing themselves how anachronistic
and absurd their level of political judgment is.

Did they come up with a good way to realize someone's "denuclearization"
whenever they had a loud brainstorming session?

If they frantically cry out for "denuclearization",
really believing in it, they must be termed nonsensical.

The position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a nuclear weapons state,
established along with the existence of its substantial
and very strong nuclear deterrent and permanently fixed
in its supreme and basic state law according to the unanimous will of all its people,
is a result of the inevitable option which accurately reflected the hostile threat
from outside and the change in the present
and future world security mechanical structure.

So it does not change no matter how desperately anyone denies.

We don't care about anyone's denial and recognition and we never change our option.

This is our steadfast choice that can never be reversed by any physical strength or sly artifice.

If anyone openly talks about dismantlement of nuclear weapons before us or seeks to revive the dead concept of "denuclearization" under various pretexts, it just constitutes the most hostile act of denying the sovereignty of the DPRK and forcing it to renounce its constitution and social system. I made it clear once again on this occasion.

The nuclear forces of the DPRK
not only play a key role in deterring aggression
and threat from outside and defending the sovereignty and security of the state
but also make an important contribution
to ensuring the regional and global balance of power and strategic security.

The only way for the U.S., Japan and the ROK
to defuse their current security concern is to completely refrain
from their unilateral attempt to change the status quo
and shake the present position of the DPRK
and sincerely find a method to avoid head - on conflict.

If the U.S. and its vassal forces continue
to insist on anachronistic "denuclearization"

while talking about "threat" from someone,
it will only give unlimited justness and justification to the advance of the DPRK
aspiring after the building of the strongest nuclear force for self - defence.

The DPRK will make steady responsible efforts
to thoroughly defend the supreme interests of the state
and ensure regional peace and stability, given that the U.S.
has gone to extremes in its nuclear threat and its nuclear alliance
is getting desperate in its confrontational moves as days go by'

(Pyongyang, April 15th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

SOUTH KOREA NEWS

Another south Korean puppet ruler accused of bribery

Not only was far right puppet boss Yoon Suk Yeol impeached and charged with serious offence but his *'liberal'* predecessor Moon Jae In. Reuters reported on the 24th of April that:

'South Korean prosecutors indicted former president Moon Jae - in,
for alleged bribery on Thursday,
making him the latest former leader of the country to face legal troubles,
in a case linked to the appointment of his then son - in - law at a Thai airline.

Moon, 72, was indicted for bribery,
while in the same case former lawmaker Lee Sang - jik,
was indicted for bribery and breach of trust,
Jeonju District Prosecutors' Office said in a statement.

Prosecutors had been investigating whether Lee's appointment,
as the head of the SMEs and Startups Agency,
was in exchange for Moon's former son - in-law,
getting a job and receiving a salary plus living expenses,
at the Thai - based corporation that Lee controlled in 2018 - 2020,
the statement said'

Moon joins the long list of former south Korean rulers that have been indicted for corruption or other crimes. South Korea is the most corrupt country on earth and there is no difference between *'liberal'* and *'conservative'* factions of the ruling class, both are extremely corrupt.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Boss of the south Korean puppet regime, admits that South Korea is dependent on the US

In an interview with the British financial paper *'The Financial Times'* acting south Korean puppet President Han Duk Su admitted that south Korea is really dependent on the US. The south Korea puppets, despite their loyalty to the US, have been hit with 25 per cent tariffs on their exports to the US by the Trump administration. This means that the days of south Korea having a free ride in US markets are over. The tariffs against south Korean goods are a heavy blow to the south Korean puppet economy which will tip it over into crisis. However the response of the puppets is that they will not retaliate !

Puppet boss Han admitted that south Korea owed a *'historical debt'* to the US and blathered that: *'The role of the US was huge in making Korea what it is now … Our industrial prowess and our financial development and our culture and growth and wealth are very heavily due to the help from the United States'*.

This is an admission of the dependency of south Korea.

By contrast the DPRK along with a few other countries has not had tariffs imposed on it this is because it is already the most sanctioned country in the world and has no trade with the US. The DPRK's economy is self - reliant and foreign trade accounts for only a small percentage of the Gross Domestic Product! In contrast to south Korea , the DPRK's development has been based on self - reliance.

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

Young People Volunteer to Work, at Major Theatres of Socialist Construction

Young people in Jagang and North Phyongan provinces of the DPRK are full of the enthusiasm to fully demonstrate the spirit and mettle of patriotic youth in the theatres for the prosperity of the state and the happiness of the people.

More than 300 young people in Rangnim County, Jagang Province volunteered to work at major theatres of socialist construction and 200 - odd young people volunteered to advance into the county construction brigade.

Among the volunteers are young people who decided to work at the raw materials bases of the regional - industry factories with the desire to glorify this significant year marking the 80th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea as a year of achieving the feats.

More than 40 young people in Jongju City, North Phyongan Province volunteered to work at sites seething with the drive for increased production and economy including the construction brigade, farms and raw materials base stations. Meetings to congratulate the volunteers were held on the spots on Friday.

Present there were officials concerned, youth league officials, youths and working people. Certificates were awarded to volunteers and congratulatory address and speeches were made at the meetings. Officials, youth and students and working people warmly saw off the volunteers leaving for the new posts.

(Pyongyang, May 3rd, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Citizens Move into New Flats in Hwasong Area, of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang has greeted another *'season of moving into new flats'* in the spring of April.

The new super - high - rise and high - rise apartment houses and various neighbourhood - serving networks boasting of their appearances and majestic figures as a splendid urban quarter are in harmony in a particular way. This large

architectural group is seething with people moving into their new flats every day.

Trucks carrying household goods are arriving at different parts of the new street amid the joy and songs.

The owners of the new houses were deeply moved to receive the licenses for using houses and the builders extended warm congratulations, sharing the joy. Such happy images can be only witnessed in the fairyland of the great socialist family being brought into full bloom day by day in the era of the Workers' Party.

The vast Hwasong area reverberated with the cheers and excited voices of the people enjoying at their windows the beautiful scene of Pyongyang where a new era of prosperity and cultural efflorescence is being ushered in.

'The new and wonderful street in the Hwasong area is a pride of our Pyongyang'.

'I admired the dwelling houses in Hwasong Street and Rimhung Street, but I can feel from here the magnificence of our Pyongyang which is developing beyond recognition every year and seem to see the future of a prosperous and powerful country'.

The people's laughter is growing louder day by day with the beautiful spring season when all kinds of flowers are in full bloom. This laughter has turned into all the people's hurrah for the Workers' Party and socialism, reverberating across the country.

(Pyongyang, April 27th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Library of Koryo Songgyungwan University Newly Built

A library of Koryo Songgyungwan University was inaugurated with due ceremony on April 23.

The library, built in harmony with the main building at the foot of Mt Songak, has academic discussion rooms, reading rooms and other necessary conditions for scientific and technological research and dissemination.

The construction of a modern library at Koryo Songgyungwan University with a long history makes it possible to provide a sci - tech dissemination base for making progress in the teaching and educational work, scientific research and the work for consolidating the material and technical foundations of the university and a base for disseminating science and technology for the students to build up the tower of knowledge to their heart's content.

Present at the inauguration ceremony were Jon Sung Guk, vice - premier of the Cabinet, officials concerned, officials, teaching staff and students of the university and builders.

(Pyongyang, April 24th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Triplets Leave Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

Triplets of Kangryong County, South Hwanghae Province of the DPRK, left the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital on April 17 amid the blessing of all the people.

The mother of the triplets is Yun Un Ju, who works as a farmer with her husband in Obong - ri, Kangryong County.

Last year, Yun was diagnosed as a woman pregnant with triplets to be sent to the

Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, where she received various nutritious foods and tonics and enjoyed the best medical care assistance.

Thanks to the sincere efforts of medical workers at the hospital, she gave an easy birth to her triplets (two daughters and one son).

The babies weighed 1.45 kg, 1.54 kg and 1.26 kg respectively at birth. Their present weights are over 4 kg.

The healthy triplets and their parents were seen off by doctors and nurses at the hospital.

(Pyongyang, April 18th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

KIM IL SUNG

'With The Century'

'The Years of Trials'

(February 1933 - February 1934)

Chapter 8 - "Under the Banner of the Anti - Japanese Struggle"

part 53

' The Battle of the Dongning County Town'

After the negotiations at Luozigou, the Joint Anti - Japanese Army Coordination Commission worked hard among the national salvation army units. Members of the commission even infiltrated the mountain rebels and made strenuous efforts to draw them into the anti - Japanese united front.

Early in September 1933, this commission arranged a joint meeting at which we discussed with Wu Yi - cheng, Shi Zhongheng, Chai Shi - rong, Li San - xia and other leaders of the Chinese nationalist units at Laomuzhuhe near Luozigou the plan for attacking the Dongning county town (Sanchakou) and finalized the plan of operations. On the recommendation of Commander Wu Yi - cheng the meeting unanimously approved the operation plan as we had drafted it.

We did not attack the town immediately after the negotiations at Luozigou; we allowed ourselves more than two months for preparation, because we attached special importance to this battle. We regarded this battle as a watershed in making our anti - Japanese guerrilla army fully legitimate; we also believed that an agreement on the united front with the NSA units would be brought into effect through victory in this battle. Should we succeed in this battle the united front with the Chinese nationalist units would be put on a rock - solid foundation; if not, the positive outcome of the negotiations at Luozigou would be undermined, and the united front would collapse while still in the stage of formation. Failure in the battle would also stain the military prestige of our guerrilla army which we had built up in the course of bloody battles. It would also cause serious problems if the NSA complained that they had been crushed because of the united front.

This was indeed a tough test for us. Our reconnaissance and information from our local organizations confirmed that a 500 - strong Kwantung Army unit led by Ishida, a puppet Manchukuo army regiment commanded by Commander Qing, and puppet Manchukuo police and self - defence corps were posted in the county town. Worse still, the enemy was entrenched in an impregnable fortress which was armed with artillery and other modern weapons.

At that time some leaders of the Chinese units estimated the chances of occupying the town at only 30 per cent. At the meeting they even expressed concern that our forces were too small in comparison to the enemy, saying that internationally recognized war manuals stated that the forces of the attacker should be three times greater than those of the defender.

However, Wu Yi - cheng and other people retorted that they had nothing to learn from such silly prattle, which could only make sense in the Japanese military academy that Ri Chong Chon had attended. They criticized such a passive attitude to the battle.

As the NSA had already failed once in an attack on the Dongning county town, it was no accident that some commanders overestimated the enemy's strength, fearing the Japanese army with its boasts of "invincibility."

Once a plan was adopted at the meeting, the coordination commission, in collaboration with Hu Jin - min, allocated to each unit the number of troops which should participate in the battle.

We were to contribute three companies, one from each of Wangqing, Hunchun and Yanji to the battle, and we summoned them to Luozigou.

The company I had taken from Wangqing and the company which Paek Il Phyong, the battalion political commissar, led all the way from Hunchun, met amidst great emotion near Luozigou at the end of August 1933.

But to our regret, the comrades from Yanji did not arrive at the rendezvous, for the message had not reached them in time. The Yanji battalion had selected Choe Hyon's company, which was the strongest. Before starting the march Choe Hyon had ensured that every man was supplied with 150 rounds of ammunition and a new pair of shoes. The company left Beidong and arrived at Macun by forced march in the middle of September, when we were in Xiaowangqing after the battle on the Dongning county town.

As we entered Luozigou with the men from Hunchun, the men and officers of the NSA, together with the local residents, welcomed us enthusiastically. Quite a few peasants from neighbouring villages came to welcome us too. Their warm welcome was a clear expression of the strength of the antiJapanese organizations in this place.

Behind the crowd who were waving their hands and shouting for joy at our unit stood the able revolutionary Choe Jong Hwa. Though in the service of Manchukuo, as the head of the anti - Japanese Association in Luozigou, he worked, in fact, mostly for the NSA in the capacity of a member of the anti - Japanese soldiers' committee, and he publicized widely the correctness of our line of an anti - Japanese allied front in Luozigou. He encouraged people to supply the NSA units with food grain and cloth.

We lined up in the street where the Chinese people lived, and made speeches appealing for an anti-Japanese national salvation movement. Then we danced and sang in groups. Even the Chinese shopkeepers along the street suspended their business and came out in the street to enjoy the performance. As the guerrillas and the NSA soldiers mingled with one another the town of Luozigou became animated and festive. The whole town, both the Korean and Chinese streets, was enveloped in a holiday atmosphere.

Young people who had heard of us jostled each other to see Commander Kim. They were arguing over whether Commander Kim hailed from Phyongan Province, or Hamgyong Province, or Kyongsang Province.

The children were keen to touch the Model 38 rifles and cartridge belts. Each soldier wore three cartridge belts, one on the waist and two across his shoulders. As one belt contained 100 cartridges, every one was carrying a load of 300.

Large numbers of women came and tugged at the guerrillas' arms, saying, "Men fighting for the country, join us for lunch."

Even women living several miles away from Luozigou brought lunch and served the guerrillas.

On the day of our arrival at Luozigou, I, accompanied by those working on the coordination commission, paid a visit to Commander Wu Yi - cheng at his lodging.

As old acquaintances, we had an amicable conversation. It was a candid conversation between two men, not a conversation designed to fathom each other's thoughts, like the first one we had in June.

What had worried me most on my way to Luozigou was whether Commander Wu had given up the idea of fighting the battle or not in the meantime. I wondered whether such people as Ri Chong Chon, who were not pleased with the alliance, might not have persuaded Wu Yi - cheng to abandon the idea of the battle and set back the relations between the NSA and ourselves to the state preceding our negotiations. Those working on the coordination commission had informed me on several occasions of Ri Chong Chon's ceaseless efforts to get Chai Shi-rong to abort our cooperation. They had been apprehensive that this trick might affect Commander Wu.

But they need not have worried. His commitment to the allied front remained unchanged, and his determination to redeem his previous defeat through the attack on the Dongning county town was as firm as ever.

What Commander Wu felt was most ignominious was the blow he had suffered during the Japanese "mopping - up" operation in Luozigou at the end of 1932. At that time the Japanese had mobilized ten air force fighters and hundreds of troops and crushed the NSA mercilessly. Luozigou had been reduced to ashes and the NSA driven away to Chengnancun, Xintunzi and Shitouhezi.

"To be honest, our numbers were greater than the Japanese. But we abandoned Luozigou and fled to the mountainous area. Whenever I am reminded of the defeat we suffered at that time, I cannot sleep. Even though the Japanese ruffians who occupied Luozigou beheaded innocent people and hung their heads on the south gate, we remained entrenched in the mountainous area without so much as a thought of revenge. We were simply afraid of the Japanese army. What shame! I will make them pay dearly for it at Dongning."

As he said this, Wu frequently put his hand on the Mauser on his side. As I saw him burning with thoughts of revenge, I realized that his determination had not lessened. It was a good omen for the allied front.

That day I told him the story of my past life in outline, as I had done to Pan, the member of the provincial party committee. In return Commander Wu told me his own

personal history. Through the unceremonious talk of that day I learned that his native district was somewhere near Dongchang in Shandong Province and he had the nickname of Wu Ji - cheng. When we were holding our conversation two of our guerrillas stood sentry on the roof of Commander Wu's lodging. The NSA organized a strict watch around the headquarters that day. That day Wu Yi - cheng talked as the rumours portrayed him, lounging idly on a tigerskin. He disliked talking formally, sitting crosslegged on a chair, probably because he was corpulent. So I had to talk to him while I lounged with my arm across a wooden pillow.

Wu Yi - cheng ordered his men to prepare delicious food for lunch as he had a distinguished guest. I told him I had brought my own food and there was no need to take the trouble to prepare lunch for me. The man who accompanied us and carried our meals in those days was a Chinese soldier with a pockmarked face. Wu was very interested in the fact that I was speaking fluent Chinese. The knowledge of Chinese I had acquired thanks to my father proved its worth in my work with Wu Yi - cheng.

In Luozigou, the Wangqing and Hunchun companies discussed on several occasions the tactics for political work among the people.

We stressed the following to the guerrillas; the future direction of the NSA depends on the result of this battle; if our guerrilla army fights bravely in the van the NSA will follow us; if we fail to play our part, they will abandon us; so you must always set an example both in everyday life and in the battle; we are going to fight this battle for the sake of the allied front rather than for a few rifles and sacks of grain; we are staking the future of the allied front on this battle; let the NSA soldiers win all the trophies; let us not care what they take, no matter what it is, even opium; but let us keep in mind that there will be no concessions in the political and moral aspects of our conduct.

Brigadier-general Shi Zhong - heng, one of the leaders of the Chinese nationalist units, supported the plan of the battle most actively. During our stay in Luozigou a friendship transcending nationality and affiliation sprang up between Shi and myself. When the large forces of our guerrilla army and the NSA units were marching towards the Dongning county town from Luozigou he tried to stay near our unit all the time. When bivouacking he tried to pitch his tents near ours and act together with our unit in the battle. During the march of a hundred miles from Luozigou to the Dongning county town, we came to understand each other on a deeper level.

The expeditionary forces which had left Luozigou in early September spent several days on the road. The march was a clear demonstration of the noble revolutionary spirit and sincere humane traits of the Korean communists. The political and moral differences between the AJPGA and the NSA were clearly expressed during the march and in our daily life.

Wherever we went, we behaved as an army of the people. We did not destroy the mountain shrines on our way nor lay our hands on the delicious foods offered in sacrifice; we did not give it a second glance. When we stopped at Chinese villages we held parties, hung posters on the walls and conducted oral propaganda.

Other units caused the villagers much trouble, but we helped them in fetching water, grinding grain, threshing and weaving cornstalks for fences. In the villages where Koreans were living we read to them from story - books.

Since we behaved in this way, the people made rice cakes and killed pigs for us, saying that our army really appreciated them. They said that other units were hopelessly bad - tempered and rude, but Commander Kim's unit was so gentle, affable and warmhearted that they spared nothing in their efforts to please us.

Whenever he witnessed the sincere loving care we took of the people and the genuine support and welcome the people accorded us, Brigadier - general Shi Zhong-heng praised us profusely, holding his thumb up, and saying that Commander Kim's army was a unique gentlemen's army. On several occasions he instructed his men that they should follow the example of the communist army led by Commander Kim.

"At present some villains are disgracing the NSA in the van of our column. You should not follow their example. God will bless you only if your manners are noble. I hereby warn you in advance that if any unpleasant acts such as toying with women, laying hands on others' property or blustering at people should occur, the man will be strictly dealt with, whoever he may be."

Shi Zhong - heng's orders were effective in alerting his men to the need for good behaviour.

Some soldiers of the NSA took flight at the sight of grain stacks on moonless nights, saying that the stacks were Japanese soldiers.

After this occurred several times we made our guerrilla army march in the van of the column and the NSA units were made to bring up the rear. This insignificant measure inspired the guerrillas to new efforts. They realized very keenly that victory in the battle did not depend on the NSA soldiers who confused grain stacks with Japanese soldiers, but on themselves, that they themselves were the decisive force driving the wheel of the allied front, and they speeded up the march.

The guerrillas studied even on the march. They sometimes argued about serious political subjects.

"Hey, Comrade Kang, will you please explain the purpose of our attack on the Dongning county town clearly and wittily? When the Commander told us about it in Luozigou it seemed understandable but somehow it seems hard to grasp now."

The wily question came from a man at the tail of the Wangqing company as the expeditionary forces were nearing Laoheishan. He did not ask it out of ignorance; he wanted to test his understanding.

Kang, who had been asked the question, was also a wily man.

"Ah, look at him. Trying to roast his crab on someone else's fire. If you are so hazy about it, then I will tell you. If I must, I will sing it to the tune of the Ten - point Song."

And he really did begin to sing it without giving the asker a chance to speak.

What is first?
Realizing the allied front

Even though the heavens collapse,
This is first.

What is second?
Expanding our unique guerrilla zone,
the citadel, To the Soviet - Manchurian border,
This is second.

What is third?
Clearing the passage to the Soviet Union
Which is welcoming even in chilly weather,
This is third.
… … …

Pak, who asked the question, was struck speechless and gestured in astonishment.

"Your talent is worth far more than its weight in gold. The purpose is as clear as the full moon in a blue sky even to such a stupid man as me."

Kang, the talent of the Wangqing company, deserved this admiration. He was able to encapsulate in that song the complicated circumstances of World War I and the appalling course of political calamities beginning with the outburst of the September 18 incident to the foundation of the Kingdom of Manchukuo. His song, which expressed the purpose of the battle poetically in simple words, spread in no time from the Wangqing company to the Hunchun company, to the brigade of Shi Zhong - heng and to Chai Shi - rong's unit. Some of the NSA soldiers hummed the song on the march. The NSA soldiers tried their best to follow the example set by our unit.

But not all the officers and men of the NSA behaved in that way. Many of them were expecting a windfall, dreaming of the trophies they would be distributing before long. I could seldom find the soldiers who were talking, with noble anti - Japanese sentiment, about expanding the area of operations to the border area of the Soviet Union and Manchuria or restoring Manchuria through a strong and secure allied front with the AJPGA.

One of Shi Zhong - heng's soldiers marching in the rear of our unit asked one of his companions, "Hey, will there be much opium in Dongning?"

"Well, it may be easily obtainable as there is a regiment of the puppet Manchukuo army there. They cannot exist without opium, can they? But why are you talking about opium all of a sudden when you don't smoke it?" said the other, glancing at him dubiously.

"Why! Opium is the same as money, and money is opium. They say you can fly to Yangzhou on a crane if you have a lot of money."

"You are right! They say one cannot see the sights of Hangzhou without money. You can go to Hangzhou and Xuzhou with opium which is worth a lot of money. All I want to get is a Japanese - made electric torch."

"Don't worry about a small thing like that. You can surely get one, since there are so many Japanese soldiers."

"Don't talk so big. Opium and electric torches can only be taken when the battle ends in victory. Do you think the town will be so simple to capture?"

This conversation I overheard weighed heavily on my mind. Would those soldiers of the NSA who were preoccupied with trophies fight hand to hand with "the warriors of the invincible imperial army"? Would they charge like human bullets at the enemy's battery, for the sake of the Republic of China?

There was something unsettling in their way of talking and their gloomy eyes. It was a bad omen.

In Laoheishan we held a joint meeting of the Wangqing and Hunchun guerrilla units and once again conducted political work to give them a clear understanding of the purpose of the battle and its military and political significance.

Afterwards we advanced to the area of Gaoancun and Wushegou near the Dongning county town, and there we reconfirmed the enemy's condition and decided upon the plan of battle. That night we located the underground party organization near Dongning. It was an organization Pan had formed in Dongning, Gaoancun, Xinlicun, and Laoheishan and which he had guided while he was working as the secretary of the Suining central county party committee. It had been exposed and tracked down by the enemy in the spring of 1932; some of its members had escaped to Wangqing and the others, remaining in Dongning, had gone into hiding. At that time Pan had sent not only party members and Young Communist Leaguers but also many guerrillas and civilians to Wangqing.

When leaving for Hunchun, Pan had asked me to locate and contact the party and YCL members hidden underground, reestablish their line of organization and take good care of them for him if I had a chance of going to Dongning. Faithful to his request when we announced in Luozigou the programme of the political work among the people, I included an item on reconstructing the underground party organization in

Dongning County through efficient political work among local population.

We restructured the underground party organization in Dongning County with some party members we found in Gaoancun and its vicinity, and re-established its line of organizational guidance in such a way that the underground party organization in Luozigou guided its activities. This organization furnished us with a lot of information. Thanks to its efforts we opened a passage to the Soviet Union without difficulty.

This organization continued to exist in good condition until the 1940s, implementing our orders for secret operations to the letter. Following the meeting at Xiaohaerbaling we frequently used this passage when the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was operating in small units from the secret camps around Mt. Paektu and training camps in Khabarovsk, the Soviet Union. Many small units used to travel through this passage to the homeland and Jiandao and enter the border area of the Soviet Union and Manchuria from Mt. Paektu. Individual operatives who were sent to the homeland used this passage when travelling to the Maritime Province of the Soviet Union.

The small unit of Jon Mun Uk, which had been operating on a reconnaissance mission in the Soviet - Manchurian frontier region, also received much help from this underground party organization in Dongning. Ya. T. Novichenko3, an internationalist soldier who served at that time in the army on the opposite side of Dongning County on the Soviet - Manchurian border, recalled that he saw small units of the KPRA making frequent use of this passage. The underground organizations in Dongning were active in harassing the enemy's rear at the time of the war against Japan, and rendered great assistance in the liberation of the county town.

From talks with the inhabitants of Gaoancun and the local area, and with members of the secret organizations, we learned that the regimental commander of the puppet Manchukuo army was strongly anti - Japanese, even though he served Manchukuo, and that there was bitter discord between the puppet Manchukuo army and the Japanese garrison in spite of their apparently peaceful relations. They said that the regimental commander was on good terms with Chinese shopkeepers in the county town and he acceded to their requests. The members of the underground party organization were well acquainted with the shopkeepers. We ordered these members to bring influence to bear on the shopkeepers in order to get the regimental commander to agree to collaborate with us.

The battle of the Dongning county town began on the night of September 6, 1933, and ended at noon on September 7. I think there were not many instances of battles lasting for 2 days in our war against Japan.

The main thrust of our attack on the county town was directed against a two - storeyed fort built on a mountain ridge outside the west gate. Several heavy and light machineguns were mounted in the fort. They had constructed a secret underground passage and a deep communication trench between the fort and the command post of the Japanese aggressors' army unit, so as to counter the enemy's attack by continuously throwing in reinforcements as necessary. This fort was responsible for

the NSA's failure in their attack on the county town.

I posted the Hunchun company which was to block the enemy's reinforcements at a place called Jjajakgol and ordered the Wangqing company to advance along the main line of attack and seize the fort.

At 9 p.m. a demolition party from our unit, which had approached the enemy's line by stealth, concentrated its fire on the fort when my shot gave the signal for the attack on the town. The enemy reinforced his troops continuously through the communication trench and the underground passage. The fierce engagement between our forces and the enemy lasted for hours.

I made the guerrilla unit which had stormed into the town through the west gate blockade the enemy's barracks while other forces bypassed the fort to the north so as to divert the enemy's fire; then I sent in the demolition team to seize the fort by means of a violent bomb attack. The fort abandoned resistance and fell quiet near dawn. Our main force surrounded the barracks of the Japanese garrison in tight formation and mercilessly checked the enemy's desperate attempt to launch a counterattack. Some of the Japanese narrowly escaped through the north gate.

NSA units which had entered the town in advance in civilian disguise, and the other NSA units which had charged into the town through the east and south gates took up their specified places and fought the enemy.

The headquarters of the puppet Manchukuo army unit sent a representative to us to convey its acceptance of our proposal to attack the Japanese aggressors in joint operation. If the scheme had gone smoothly, the whole town would have fallen into our hands.

At that moment, however, some of Chai Shi - rong's units began plundering the shops under the control of the puppet Manchukuo army and robbing civilian houses; this caused the puppet Manchukuo army to withdraw from the agreement and instead launch an all-out attack on us. The Japanese garrison joined this attack.

Some of the NSA units, scared at the vigour of the enemy's attack, deserted the areas they had occupied and began to flee from the town.

Nevertheless, our unit, succeeding in pinning the enemy into a corner of the town, expanded the area we occupied by means of all - out street fighting. Encouraged by this, the NSA units then occupied the munitions factory and raided the munitions yards. The street fighting continued for hours.

Recognizing that the purpose of the joint operation had been largely accomplished, I gave orders to withdraw. Guerrilla units that had withdrawn on their own initiative provided covering fire for the withdrawing NSA units.

At this moment we were informed that Brigadier - general Shi Zhong - heng had

been seriously wounded and was still in the town. His men had fled the town, leaving their commander in the jaws of death. His aide - de - camp had not assisted him, either.

In my mind's eye I saw the NSA soldiers who had been talking about trophies. When I heard them dreaming about opium and electric torches, I had been apprehensive of pillage and the effect it might have on the course of the battle. Such pillage had taken place during the battle. And then, to our surprise, the soldiers had deserted their commander. In general soldiers regard their superior officers as their fathers or mothers. So in a sense, the NSA soldiers had fled, leaving their parent in the jaws of death. I had heard many stories of soldiers' conduct in war, but I had never heard of such dereliction of duty. There were links between the NSA soldiers' pillage and their faithless desertion of their commander. The greed for material wealth had been overflowed into an extreme of egoism and cowardice.

A dipper that leaks in the house will also leak outside - how profound the truth of this proverb handed down to us by our ancestors!

A battle may be regarded as an extension and concise expression of everyday life. Soldiers' success in battle is always determined in advance in their everyday life, not on the battlefield. A battle is no more than the epitome and reflection of that life.

History knows no case of an army with inferior moral fibre being crowned with victory. The Nazi army of Hitler's Germany trembled to defeat mainly because they were morally inferior, having abandoned moral principles and driven their caterpillar tracks roughshod over the good and beautiful. The main reason why the Japanese army, which boasted of its invincibility, met its end was also its moral leprosy. Japan could not avoid being smothered by the encirclement of the allied forces and billions of honest-minded people who condemned and hated the Japanese army as the most brutal and shameless in the world. Never in the history of war has there been such a barbarous army as the Japanese army which invaded other countries and slaughtered their peoples, even taking "comfort girls" with them to battlefields.

War is not only a contest of strength, but also a test of morality and ethics. An army that neglects the influence which morality exerts on the course of a war or regards it as an inessential adornment is no more than a heap of rubbish.

I ordered Choe Chun Guk to rescue Shi Zhong - heng.

Choe and his men risked their lives to carry out my orders. Carrying Shi, who had been rescued by our guerrillas, on our backs and covering our withdrawal with fire, we withdrew safely onto a hill. The guerrillas abused Shi's men who had abandoned him as cursed cowards. The NSA soldiers deserved this abuse for their behaviour. But the relationship between the NSA and ourselves was not damaged by this affair.

The battle of the Dongning county town was significant not only because we killed several hundred enemy soldiers. The important point was that after going through

this battle the NSA had full confidence in the Korean communists. The Anti - Japanese People's Guerrilla Army was able to act in east Manchuria as proudly and legitimately as before while flying a red flag. This battle implanted the true image of the Korean communists in the minds of the NSA soldiers.

Afterwards the Chinese anti - Japanese nationalist units would of their own free will beat those who attempted to harm our unit.

"September 7, 1933 is the day when I was born again. My life from that day was bestowed on me by Commander Kim, while my life until then was bestowed on me by my parents. I owe him my life; the AJPGA is the first brother of our national salvation army." These were Shi Zhong - heng's words when he regained consciousness.

His words spread a legendary tale to every corner of Manchuria, the legend that the AJPGA was a paragon of noble, self - sacrificing spirit and loyal comradeship.

On our way back from the Dongning county town to Luozigou, a journey of a hundred miles, I was constantly at the side of Brigadier - general Shi. All through the first day, we carried him on a stretcher. Even though they saw their commander was being carried by the guerrillas, the NSA soldiers dared not approach the stretcher and only watched him from a distance. His aide - de - camp and some of his men asked us to hand over their commander to them, but the guerrillas refused, and sent them away.

When his aide - de - camp approached our column for the third time, I ordered my men to hand over the stretcher. I persuaded the guerrillas by saying that the men had consciences, so they might feel sorry for their mistake, and even if we only granted the right to carry the stretcher, they would be able to atone for their crime to a small degree.

When we handed Shi Zhong - heng over, the NSA soldiers bowed to us graciously. Brigadier - general Shi greatly regretted the behaviour of his men, and he apologized to us as a commanding officer for his subordinates' misbehaviour. "I am ashamed in front of you, Commander Kim, for these creatures of no account. It is because I have not educated them properly, so please blame me if you will, and have mercy on my men." I was moved by his regarding his men's shame as his own. I would not have been so deeply moved had he given vent to his anger against his men or felt even a little bitterness against them. He was indeed a generous, fair - minded soldier. I said:

"As the Chinese proverb has it, even a sweet melon hangs on a bitter stalk. A man cannot always be perfect nor a flower be beautiful for a thousand days. You have regained consciousness following a serious wound, and we are satisfied with that."

"Another Chinese proverb says that if a man wants to buy a horse he should study his teeth, and if he wants to make a friend he should know the other person's mind. I will take it as a godsend that I made your acquaintance, Commander Kim, and treasure the gift for all my life."

Shi Zhong - heng, a dozen or more years older than I, became my blood-bound comrade - in - arms as we worked to establish the anti - Japanese allied front. After the battle of the Dongning county town he moved his unit to Xibeigou near Macun. We frequently visited each other as one visits relatives, and deepened our friendship.

I sent him various medicines for the treatment of his bullet wound, and exposed him to communist influence in an attempt to transform his ideology. As a result, he joined the Communist Party and became a commander of the people's revolutionary army.

He fought well in the anti - Japanese joint operations at Luozigou in June 1934, and rendered highly distinguished service as commander of the 2nd Independent Division after his unit was incorporated into the people's revolutionary army. In every battle he would lead the charge at the enemy's positions with a Mauser in his hand. This led his men to believe that he was the bravest commanding officer in the world. The soldiers of the other NSA units also respected and adored him. Quite a few of them transferred to Shi Zhong - heng's unit.

He was fatally wounded in the abdomen while leading a charge at the battle of Laosongling. The bullet did not pass through him, lodging in the intestines. He went to the Soviet Union to have the bullet removed, but breathed his last there. When I heard others were mourning his death, I remembered him with aching grief.

Chai Shi - rong, who had joined us in the anti - Japanese front amid the flames of battle in the Dongning county town, was later transferred to the people's revolutionary army, becoming vicecommander and then commander of its 5th Army Corps. He made great efforts to maintain friendly ties with us when he was fighting under Zhou Bao-zhong in north Manchuria. I kept in close touch with him even as late as the early 1940s.

When the allied front between the AJPGA and the NSA had apparently become too strong to break as a result of the battle of the Dongning county town, an unexpected incident occurred which threatened to damage it.

The root cause was a remark by Wu Yi - cheng in praise of Jiang Jie - shi. After returning to Luozigou we held a joint meeting to review the battle. Wu Yi - cheng spoke first. Speaking about the victory of the combined forces in the battle, he suddenly began to extol Jiang Jie - shi and went on to say that the anti - Japanese war in the northeast of China would only be brought to a triumphant conclusion when Jiang sent guns and reinforcements from the south. This provoked the guerrillas to anger.

Paek Il Phyong, who was there as the commander of the Hunchun guerrilla unit, took the floor and accused Commander Wu, who had praised and supported Jiang Jie-shi, of being a reactionary, asking how Jiang could possibly assist and lead us when the whole world knew that he was a running dog of imperialism.

In a blaze of anger Wu had him arrested and threatened to have him shot.

At this point, Paek's men rebelled. They protested: we did not lose a single rank - and - file guerrilla during the battle, and it is not logical to lose our commanding officer for the sake of the allied front; how could we possibly return to Hunchun after losing our commanding officer? we must save Comrade Paek Il Phyong even if it means fighting with Wu Yi - cheng to the last man of our unit. They were about to dash out with rifles in their hands.

The NSA soldiers had taken their rifles and were preparing to fire back.

In this hair - trigger situation a single gunshot would result in wholesale deaths and the disruption of the allied front which had cost so much effort. Wu Yi - cheng turned pale and pursed his lips.

I jumped up on the platform and argued with both sides, in Korean and Chinese, and tried to reason with Wu Yi - cheng:

"You may feel angry, Commander Wu, but be generous and set Paek Il Phyong free. It was most presumptuous of him to call you a reactionary, and impugn your dignity, but you, too, must think this matter over. Will others listen willingly to your praise of Jiang Jie - shi when the whole China condemns him as a puppet of the imperialists? It was he who kept telling Zhang Xue - liang not to fight against Japan before the September 18 incident. If you kill Paek, the whole of Manchuria will call you a traitor to the nation, so please give the matter deep thought."

As I finished my speech, some of the NSA soldiers asked themselves, "Who is that man? Is he from the south? A delegate from the Kuomintang?" Others answered, "From the south? No. He is Kim Il Sung, the commander of the guerrilla army."

"I spoke as I did out of ignorance, please do not regard me as the same kind of man as Jiang Jie - shi," Wu Yi - cheng said, and declared he would withdraw his order to have Paek killed.

However, two days later he still had not released him. The rankand - file soldiers of the NSA accused their commander of foolhardiness, saying, "Why does not Commander Wu keep his promise to Commander Kim?" Some of Wu's men said, "Everything will be alright if we do not shoot him. Can he kill any man he wants?" Another said, "Our national salvation army will be cursed if we kill him."

While the masses of the soldiers were agitated in this way, the officers lodged letters and petitions with Wu Yi - cheng, urging the release of Paek Il Phyong. Paek was released from detention by Wu after 3 days.

The process of cementing the allied front with the Chinese nationalist army units was beset with many such painful incidents; perseverance and sacrifice were required. How could the two "organisms" with the different blood types be effectively

combined without difficulties and distress?

For three successive days the enemy cremated the bodies of the soldiers who had been killed in the battle. Meanwhile, we lost Hu Jin - min. He was killed by an accidental shot on our way back to Luozigou.

T O B E C O N T I N U E D

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The deadline date to send correspondence on below email addresses

is 25th of every each month:

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juche007@googlemail.com

Look forward to new issue June 2025!

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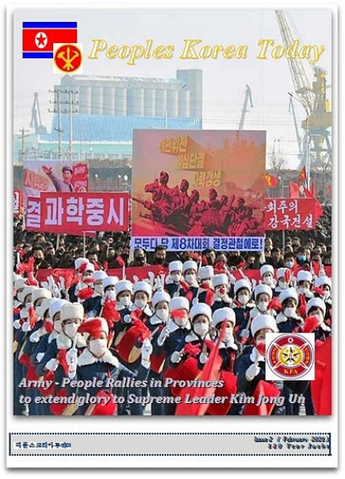

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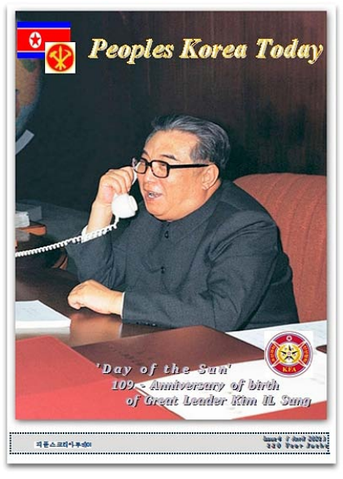

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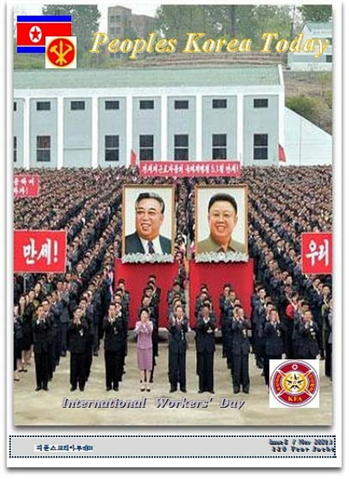

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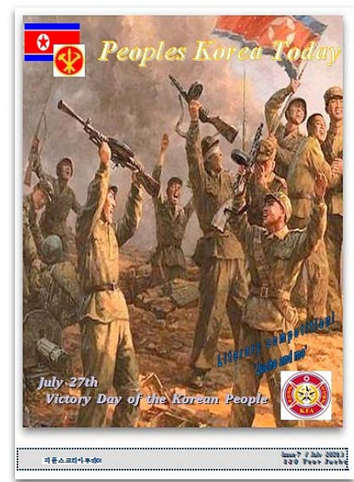

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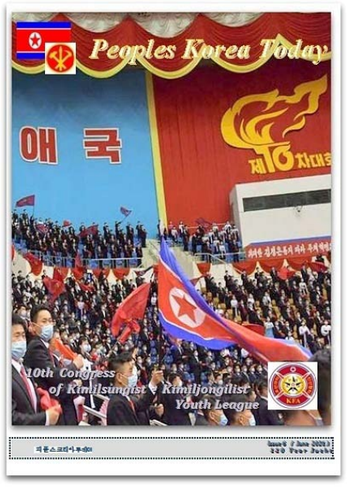

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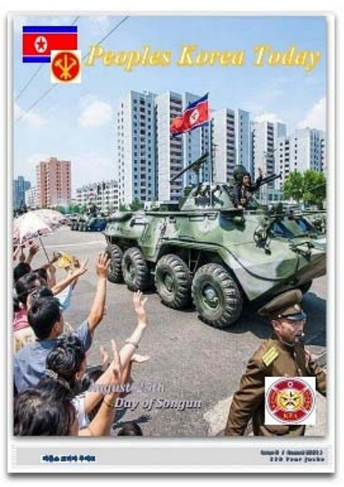

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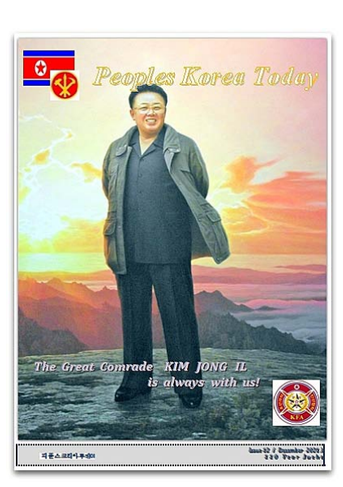

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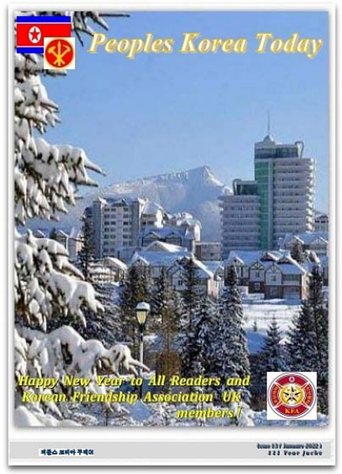

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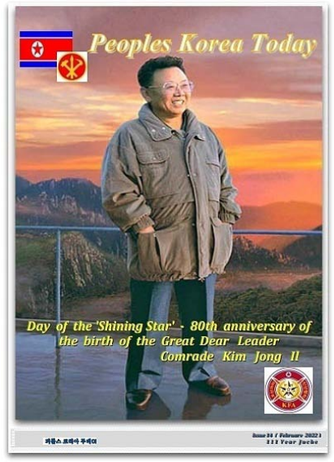

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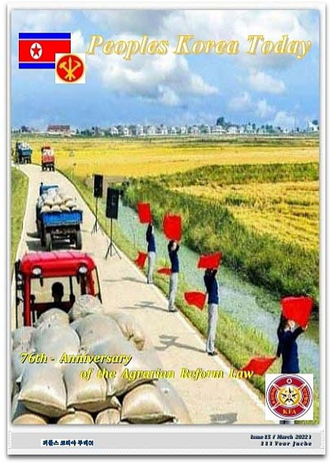

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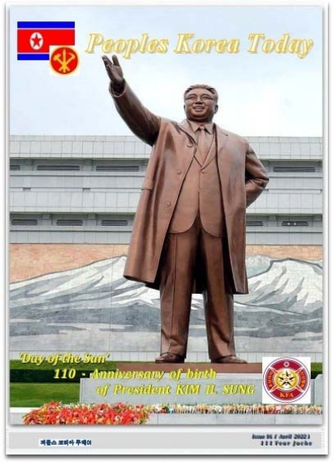

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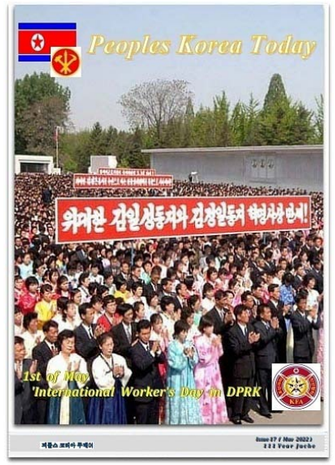

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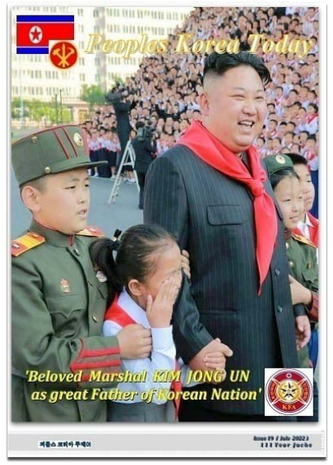

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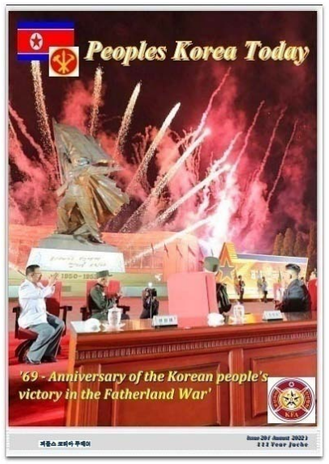

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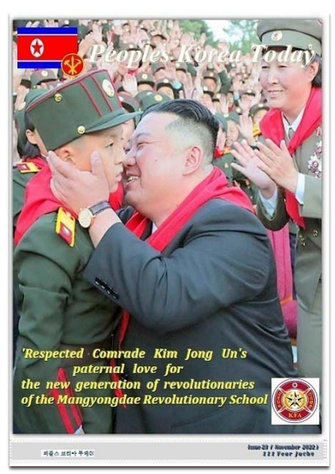
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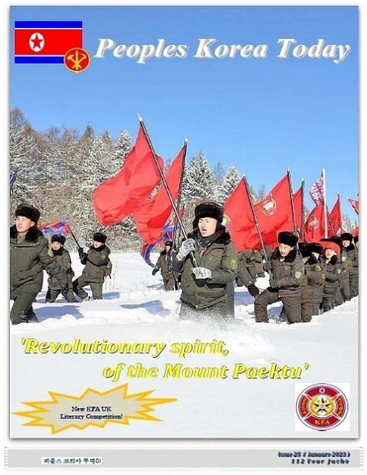

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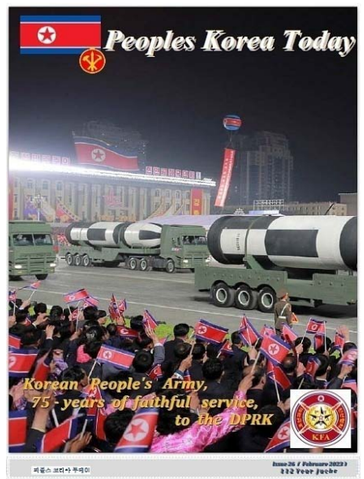

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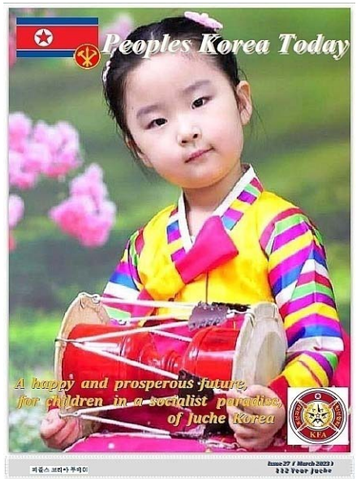

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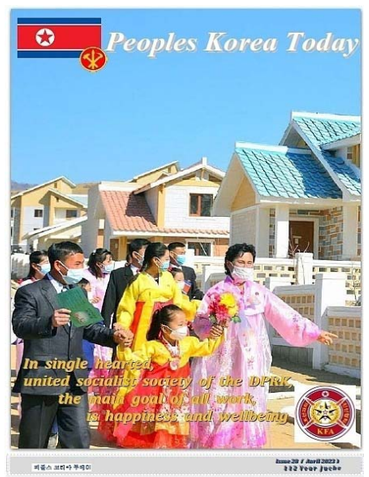
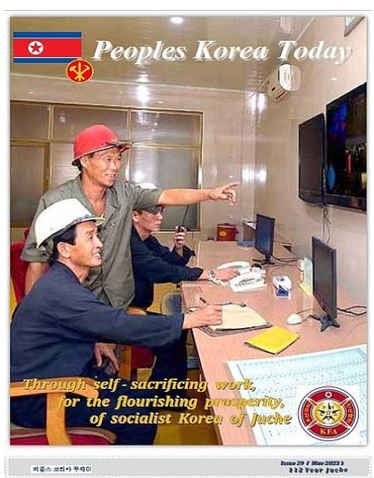
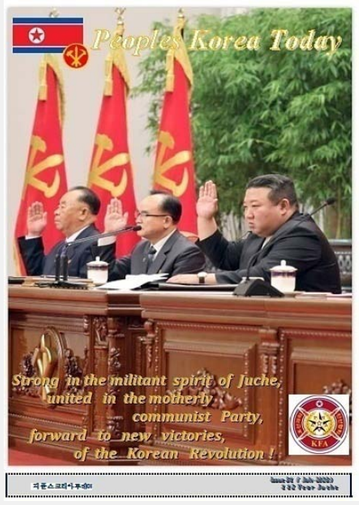


Issue 28 (April 2023)

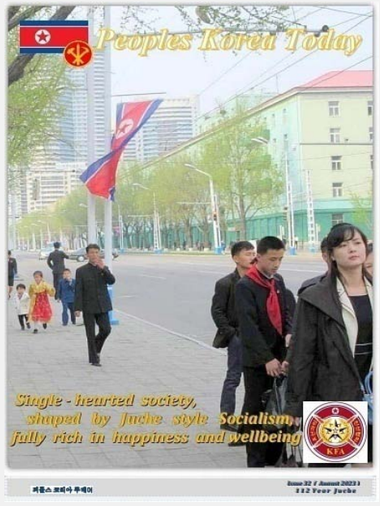


Issue 29 (May 2023)

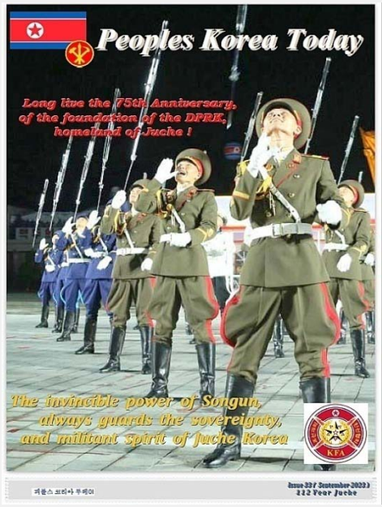
Issue 30 (June 2023)



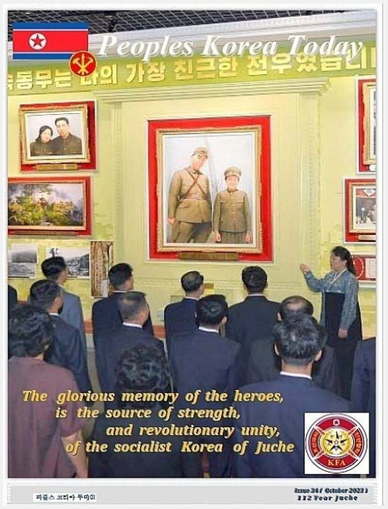
Issue 31 (July 2023)



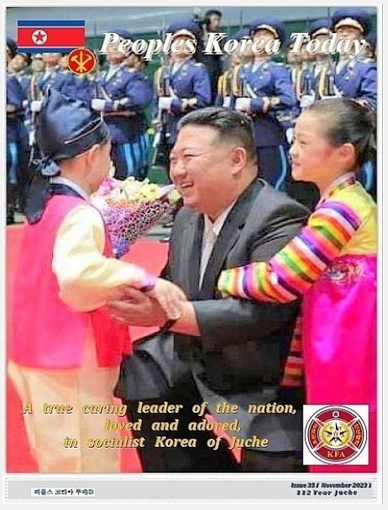
Issue 32 (August 2023)


Peoples Korea Today
Long live the 75th Anniversary,
of the foundation of the DPRK,
homeland of Juche !
The invincible power of Songun,
always guards the sovereignty,
and militant spirit of Juche Korea
KFA

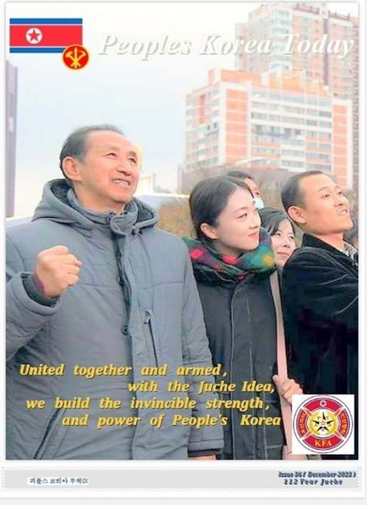
Issue 33 (September 2023)


Peoples Korea Today
The glorious memory of the heroes,
is the source of strength,
and revolutionary unity,
of the socialist Korea of Juche
KFA

Issue 34 (October 2023)

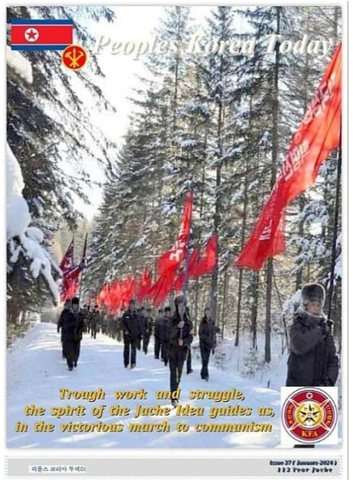


Issue 35 (November 2023)

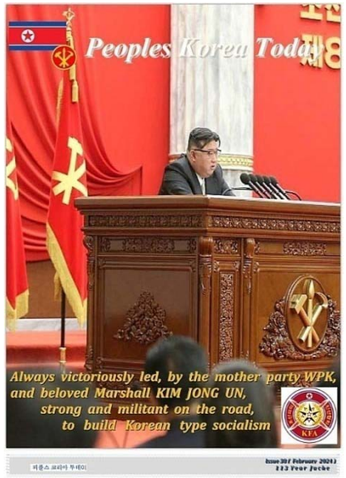


Issue 36 (December 2023)

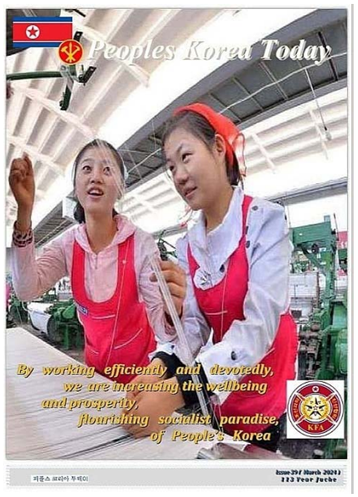
Korean Friendship Association UK
monthly magazine
'Peoples Korea Today' 2024 issues 37 - 48


Peoples Korea Today
Trough work and struggle,
the spirit of the Juche idea guides us,
in the victorious march to communism

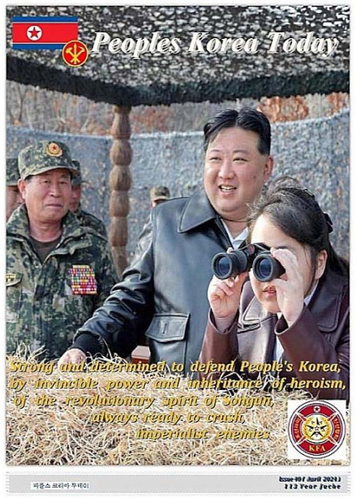
Issue 37 (January 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Always victoriously led, by the mother party WPK,
and beloved Marshall KIM JONG UN,
strong and militant on the road,
to build Korean type socialism

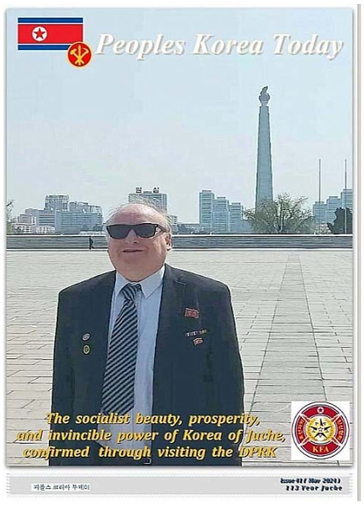
Issue 38 (February 2024)



Issue 39 (March 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Strong and determined, to defend People's Korea,
by invincible power and inheritance of heroism,
of the revolutionary spirit of Sohgum,
always ready to crush,
imperialist enemies

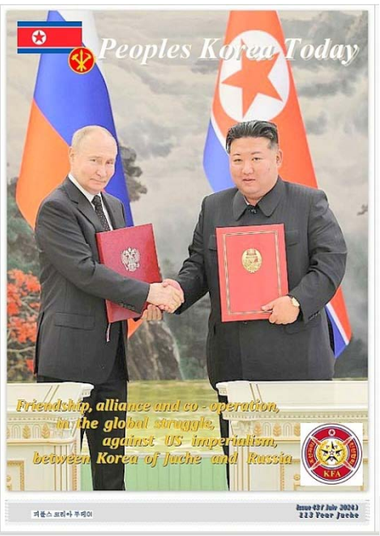
Issue 40 (April 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
The socialist beauty, prosperity,
and invincible power of Korea of Juche,
confirmed through visiting the DPRK

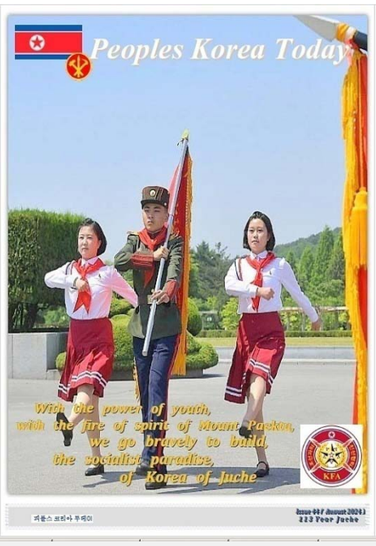
Issue 41 (May 2024)

Peoples Korea Today
조선로동당 중앙간부학교
Beloved Kim Jong Un is a true Leader,
Tellably armed by the Juche Idea,
serving the good of the people,
in the socialist paradise,
of People's Korea

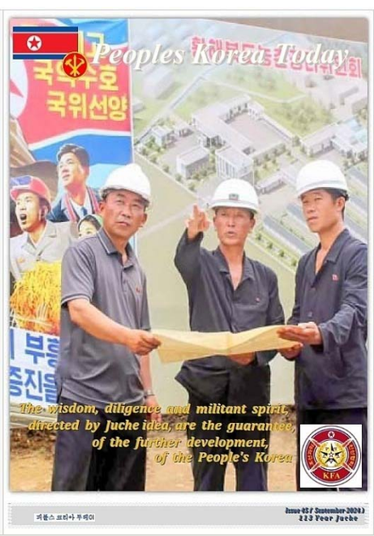
Issue 42 (June 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Friendship, alliance and co - operation,
in the global Struggle,
against US imperialism,
between Korea of Juche and Russia

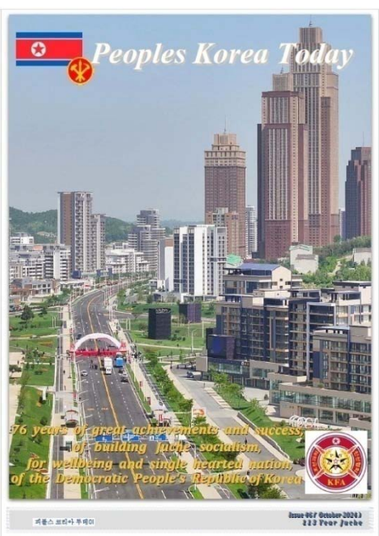
Issue 43 (July 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
With the power of youth,
with the fire of spirit of Mount Paekon,
we go bravely to build,
the socialist paradise,
of Korea of Juche

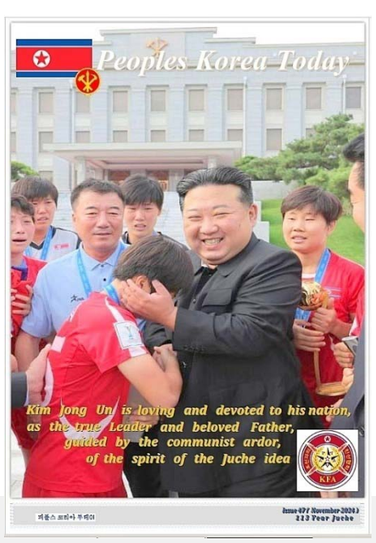
Issue 44 (August 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
The wisdom, diligence and militant spirit,
directed by Juche idea, are the guarantee,
of the further development,
of the People's Korea

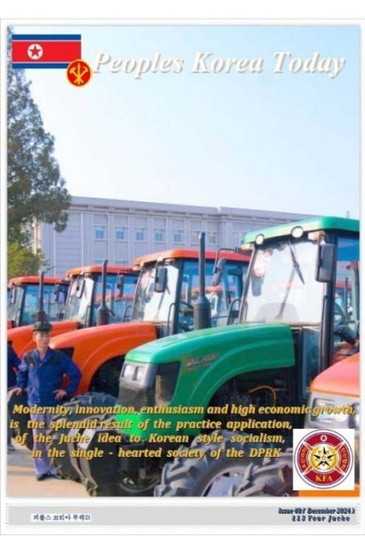
Issue 45 (September 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
76 years of great achievements and success,
in building Juche socialism,
for wellbeing and single hearted nation,
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Issue 46 (October 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Kim Jong Un is loving and devoted to his nation,
as the true Leader and beloved Father,
guided by the communist ardor,
of the spirit of the Juche idea

Issue 47 (November 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Modernity, innovation, enthusiasm and high economic growth,
is the splendid result of the practice application,
of the Juche idea to Korean style socialism,
in the single - hearted society of the DPRK

Issue 48 (December 2024)

POEM OF THE MONTH

Liberation Martyrs

Martyrs of the revolution,
Kursk was death and hell,
but Chollima was in motion,
Kursk became liberated like a holy spring filling a well.

The Martyr fed Kursk with his sacrificial blood,
Kursk was enlightened,
the blood of the Martyrs,
was a cleansing spiritual flood.

The imperialist devils were fearfully screaming,
as the devils were slaughtered,
the Chollima brought the hope of a dreaming,
the dreaming that children may laugh once again.

Oh Martyrs!
Oh Martyrs!

Your body dies,
but you live in the Revolution!
You killed imperialist lies,
and Chollima is in Motion!

Onwards to Mount Paektu,
your souls ride the Chollima.

In death you are united,
in death you join Mount Paektu.

Through death you bring greater life,
you are the foundation for the tower of Korea !

Author: Bolo Steel.

LIST OF KEYNOTE DPRK ANNIVERSARIES DURING THE YEAR

January

8th of January
Marshal KIM JONG UN's birthday

February

8th of February
Foundation of Korean People's Army as a regular and standing revolutionary armed force

16th of February
Day of the 'Shining Star' Anniversary of the Birth of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

March

5th of March
Anniversary of Agrarian Reform Law

8th of March
International women's Day

April

25th of April
'Day of the Sun' anniversary of the birth of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Foundation of the KPA as the Korean Revolutionary Army

27th of April
Anniversary of Panmunjom Inter - Korean Summit

May

1st of May
'International Worker's Day'

June

25th of June
Anniversary of the provocation of the Fatherland Liberation War by the US imperialists

July

8th of July
Anniversary of the passing away of the Great Leader KIM IL SUNG

17th of July
Anniversary of the award of the title of Marshal to Respected Comrade KIM JONG UN

27th of July
Anniversary of victory in Fatherland Liberation War'

August

15th of August
'Day of Songun'
(start of the Songun revolutionary leadership of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL)

September

9th of September
Foundation of the Republic Day

22nd of September
Anniversary of the passing away of the anti - Japanese Heroine and Mother of Korea, Madame KIM JONG SUK

October

10th of October
Party Foundation Day

17th of October
Anniversary of foundation of 'Down with Imperialism Union'

November

13th of November
Not a DPRK anniversary but anniversary of the foundation of the Korean Friendship Association

29th of November
Anniversary of 'Hwasong - 15' test fire

December

17th of December
Anniversary of the passing away of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander

24th of December
Anniversary of the Birth of Madame KIM JONG SUK
Anniversary of the appointment of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

30rd of December
Anniversary of the appointment of Marshal KIM JONG UN as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander